The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3075. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rebels in Force at Fairfax Court-House.

Probability of their Attempting to Cross the Potomac.

The Government in Earnest at Last.

Measures to Prevent Communications with the Enemy.

ARREST OF A NUMBER OF TRAITORS

News from the Wounded at Centreville.

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NEWPORT'S NEWS NOT YET ATTACKED.

Important Congressional Proceedings.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30.

I am afraid the good people of New-York are doing quite as much to demoralize our troops, as did the battle of Bull Run. Idolising runaways, and making heroes of cowards, is not the way to grow true patriots and real heroes. The ovation to some of the returning troops looks at this distance like a mockery of valor. For instance, I read in Saturday's TIMES the following, relating to the reception of the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, on their arrival at New-York:

"Capt. VARIAN, with his troop of bronzed and hardy-looking artillerists, were also on the pier, with their two guide colors, torn almost to shreds by the enemy's balls during the late engagement."

And, again, I read of

"Capt. VARIAN'S artillery corps, which was in the fight."

Now look at the facts. On the Saturday preceding the battle of Bull Run, Capt. VARIAN and his artillerists demanded their discharge—their time having expired. Gen. MCDOWELL said all that a commander on the eve of a battle could say, to induce them to remain, but without producing any effect. That day Secretary CAMERON visited the camp and the subject being referred to him, partly by coaxing, and partly by truly representing the inglorious action which they contemplated, the artillerists, were induced to notify Gen. MCDOWELL that "with the exception of seventeen, the company would stay with the division, until the time of the regiment expired, on the 25th." After Secretary CAMERON returned to Washington, however, the company took a sober second thought, and late Saturday evening again demanded their discharge from Gen. MCDOWELL. Of course, it had to be granted; and in addition to his other duties, the commander had to provide for mustering them out of the service and sending them to the rear. They wanted to take their battery with them, but this Gen. MCDOWELL refused—fearing the effect to be produced upon the moving columns, at seeing a park of artillery withdrawing to the rear as the infantry marched to the front. This artillery lay idle all day at Centreville, and was brought off by the rear guard on Monday morning—brought off by stronger hands from another State, and without even having fired one projectile. If the two guide-colors are "torn almost to shreds," their artillerists must have halted on their march to the war and made their own colors a target, popping them with the pistols they had never yet fired at a foe. This statement of facts comes from an authentic source and is literally true.

Of the action of the Eighth Regiment and the Seventy-first Regiment on the field of battle, I have no censure. It is conceded, indeed, that the latter did its entire duty. But it is a fact that will not probably be disputed, that a Lieutenant commanded the Seventy-first on the field of battle, and that neither Col. MARTIN nor the Major of that regiment, nor Col. LYON, of the Eighth, could satisfy the majority of their regiments of their personal valor, nor obtain from their commander a certificate that they did not skulk from danger on the field of battle.

I saw, some days ago, a statement that a Captain or Lieutenant ALEXANDER displayed cowardice on the field. I have seen since a statement from his friends that "Captain or Lieutenant ALEXANDER was incapable of cowardice." I did not see ALEXANDER run, and he may be incapable of cowardice, but if he will go to the head-quarters of the Army of the United States he will hear persons who hold equal or higher rank than himself, very bitterly lamenting that an Army officer, and a graduate of West Point, should have so entirely failed to do his duty on the field, and should have set an example of running which a raw recruit would be ashamed to follow.

There have been other acts of cowardice on the field of Bull Run—at least there are well-defined rumors of gross dereliction of duty. I cannot, however, yet get them so well authenticated as to justify my giving them publicity. It is not among the volunteers alone that such instances occur. The regulars themselves produce their full quota of instances; and men educated at West Point were as prominent in cowardice as men fresh from the workshops. It is not a pleasant thing to make these statements. It is much easier to commend for bravery than to brand for cowardice; but if the cowards are not branded, how shall the brave be honored? It is duty to condemn, where condemnation is merited, as much as it is duty to bestow praise, where praise is due. Heroes in New-York should have been heroes on the wooded hill-sides of Bull Run. The men who feared to face the hidden dangers of those thickets, should equally fear to receive the praise of Executives, the smiles of women, and the plaudits of their fellow men.

THE TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

The statements of the neglect of the Government to provide properly for the wounded and exhausted men that came to Washington after the battle, are greatly exaggerated. Immediately it was known that a large number of stragglers were to be in the city, Gen. MANSFIELD ordered the dépôts of provisions and the temporary hospitals to be opened. Into these the men had free access, and there they might readily obtain food and treatment. But in the majority of instances, they would not avail themselves of these facilities. Every house-door was crowded with people, anxious to learn details of the fight, and the soldiers infinitely preferred to be thus the centres of households than the occupants of barracks or hospital cots. One wounded man that I met asking for assistance, frankly said that "he wanted to be petted, and see how slippers and a dressing-gown felt." He was a German, about as inviting a pet as a Russian wolf, probably never knew the touch of dressing-gown and slippers, and was not going to be deprived of this first opportunity to enjoy these luxuries in the best room of a Washington house. I could name so many such instances as to make it certain that, as a general thing, the stragglers were unwilling to be assisted by Government, and that their wandering around the streets, asking for food and inviting sympathy, was choice, not necessity. Persons unused to such scenes, would believe there was much more suffering than there really is, and hence I presume the representations of neglect and privation that have no real foundation.

WHY STRAGGLING WAS PERMITTED.

Many civilians have been very much surprised that the military authorities should have permitted the stragglers of the demoralized regiments to go around Washington and Alexandria, without any apparent effort to sift them apart, and gather them up by companies and regiments. Gen. SCOTT explains that by letting volunteers run loose as it were after such a disaster, they much more rapidly recover their spirits and get over the fatigues of the fight and the retreat—that being habituated to reading and hearing news, they would become discontented and morose if they were at once returned to rigid discipline and the seclusion of a camp. By letting them mix together, and talk it over, they soon hear all there is to be said—to realize the extent of the disaster—to revive their hopes and inflame their desires for revenging the deaths of friends, and reversing the tide of battle. For these reasons, no more notice was taken of the members of the disorganized regiments than to guard against any acts of violence. After three or four days of idleness, the men went almost of their own accord back to camp, and resumed with apparent relish camp duty and camp fare.

THE VICISSITUDES OF WAR.

Sergeant NELSON COLE, of Company C, Second Vermont Regiment, from Brattleboro, came in last evening, and gives a very interesting account of his experience in the vicissitudes of war. A companion had been shot in the ankle, shattering the bone, and Sergeant COLE was assisting him to the hospital when the retreat took place. Finding the enemy upon them, his companion begged him to leave him and take care of himself. He helped his comrade into a sheltered place, and took to the woods for safety. Emerging from his shelter, after a long run, he found himself in the midst of the enemy, who fired upon him; leaping the fences he ran a couple hundred yards through the open ground under a shower of balls, and again succeeded in reaching the woods, but was subsequently discovered and captured. While on their way to the *Secesh* camp, they passed the Hospital, when COLE begged to be allowed to get his coat. This was granted, and COLE sent to get it. Finding the rear unguarded he passed through the back window and again took to the woods. He succeeded in eluding his pursuers, and after a weary travel found himself nearly famished in the vicinity of a mill. An elderly lady was the only person about, her son being an officer in the rebel army. She gave him food, and a hat and pair of pants belonging to her son. In this disguise he passed for a Virginian, and although three times stopped, succeeded in reaching the vicinity of Leesburgh, where he sought shelter for the night. The people (females) professed themselves Union people, and he told them his story. After retiring, he heard a conversation going on, and, listening, discovered a plan maturing to send for some neighbors, and seize the "abolitionist." He waited till all was quiet, when he leaped from the second-story window, and made his way to the Potomac, where he found a negro to row him across, and came to this city on the Maryland side.

EXTENDING THE PICKETS.

We are gradually again extending our pickets. They now include Fall's Church. Col. NECBURNE'S Regiment is the most extreme on the line towards Fairfax Court-house. I learn from the Colonel that we are getting intensely in earnest, and that hereafter no communication will be allowed with the rebels, Gen. SCOTT having given orders that no pass out of the lines should be regarded, even though signed by himself.

THE REBELS AT FAIRFAX.

The statement of the *Herald*, that no rebel troops are at Fairfax Court-house, is untrue. They are in full possession of their intrenchments this side of the Court-house, and in about the same force as before the battle.

ESCAPED FROM THE REBELS.

Surgeon STEINBERG, of the Third Infantry, Regulars, reached Washington to-day. He was a prisoner at Centreville, in the Hospital, and made his escape on Sunday night. He had the good fortune to avoid the pickets, and striking the Potomac fifteen miles above Washington and following the river, reached our outposts in safety. He reports that Col. WOOD, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, is a prisoner in the Hospital at Centreville; that he is doing well, and under the medical treatment of Dr. HAMESTON, also of the Fourteenth, who is also a prisoner. Col. W. was four days in the woods before he was found and taken to the hospital. Private JOHN GONEGAL, also of the Fourteenth, is likewise a prisoner in the Centreville Hospital. His leg has been amputated, and he is in a dangerous condition.

FERRETTING OUT TRAITORS.

Some time ago the House appointed a Committee to ferret out traitors in the different Departments. It is needless to say they found plenty. Yesterday they presented unmistakable evidence that nine men employed in the arsenal were traitors, and to-day, by order of Gen. SCOTT, the nine were arrested and placed in the jail.

HON. RUFUS KING.

In the event that RUFUS KING, of Wisconsin, is appointed a Brigadier-General, he will resign the mission to Rome.

CONSUL AT HALIFAX.

WM. M. JACKSON has been nominated for Consul to Halifax, in place of JOHN E. VINTON, the present Consul, who was appointed by President LINCOLN, but his name not sent to the Senate, because of the remonstrances of the Wisconsin Senators.

COLS. HUNTER AND HEINTZELMAN.

I am reliably informed that both Col. HUNTER and Col. HEINTZELMAN, wounded in the late battle, are so rapidly recovering that they will be able to report for duty on Monday next. The country cannot afford long to be deprived of their services.

BARBARITY OF THE REBELS.

The evidences of the barbarity of the rebels on the field of battle are conclusive. A Surgeon gathered some wounded and placed them together, and then went for assistance. When he returned all but one of the wounded had been bayoneted by the rebels.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax bill has been cut to pieces in the Senate, and is now in the hands of a Committee of Conference. The essential modification made by the Senate was in the tax on incomes over one thousand dollars.

POSTAL TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The postal treaty between this country and Mexico provides for the running of a steamship between New-York and Vera Cruz, touching at Havana.

PURPOSE OF THE REBELS.

It is probable that the real purpose of the rebels is to put a force in Maryland, under the belief that the citizens of the State are waiting only for the presence of a force to declare in favor of the rebellion.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Congress cannot probably adjourn this week, though there is a strong desire to effect an adjournment before the close of the week. None of the appointments to the new regiments have yet been sent in to the Senate, and they must be acted on before the adjournment, or they fall with the adjournment.

NEW-YORK OFFICERS.

I have omitted to notice heretofore the confirmation of ROBERT MURRAY as Marshal of the Southern District of New-York. His confirmation passed two weeks ago, and by a unanimous vote. HIRAM BARNEY is among the arrivals in Washington by the train to-night.

PROVOST MARSHAL OF WASHINGTON.

Col. PORTER, U. S. A., has been appointed Provost Marshal of Washington. Col. FRED. W. LANDER, first appointed to this post, was, to-day, appointed by the President Brigadier-General, upon the recommendation of Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gov. SPRAGUE and Mr. CARLILE, Senator from Virginia. Gen. LANDER'S Brigade will consist of the two Rhode Island regiments and two Massachusetts regiments, and he will be stationed here, instead of being assigned, as was originally contemplated, to Western Virginia.

THE BRIGADIER GENERALS.

The New-York delegation in Congress have not yet been able to agree upon a list of names to be presented to the President for appointments as Brigadier Generals. They met to-day, but concluded nothing. They meet again in the morning, with the expectation that they will then be able to complete the list.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30.

Several days ago the House adopted a resolution asking for the grounds and reasons why the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore were arrested and imprisoned, but the President declines to furnish the information asked for, deeming that to do so would be incompatible with the public interests.

Capt. MORRIS, of New-York, has been ordered to the command of the new steamer *Pensacola*, which is being rapidly hurried to completion at the Washington Navy-yard, and will probably be ready for her trial trip during the next two weeks.

Capt. FOX, the highly-efficient and popular Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, under the recent law creating that office.

The Douglas Democrats have repeatedly mentioned the fact that though their party have largely contributed volunteers for the war, they have been neglected in the appointment of Generals. This complaint is likely to be soon obviated in part by the selection of Col. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, a member of the House of Representatives, as a Brigadier-General.

The rumors current here, during several days past, of an intention on the part of Gen. BEAUREGARD to effect a crossing into Maryland, at or near Edwards' Ferry, or any other point above the District of Columbia, are now generally discredited. The simple fact that the Confederates have not crossed over and made a descent on the National Capital before this, in the apparently indefensible condition of that wing of our line, is considered as proof positive that they well understand that in doing so they would place themselves at the mercy of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, who doubtless would not be displeased should they try such an experiment.

As to the Rebels moving on Washington by way of our intrenchments across the river, either at Arlington Heights or Alexandria, the idea is preposterous, as they would in such a case be more effectually routed from our defences than were our own forces before theirs in the late battle of Bull Run. No one believes that Gens. BEAUREGARD, LEE, or any others of the rebel commanders, would commit so grave a blunder. The present condition of our lines across the river indicates that a forward rather than a retrograde movement is contemplated by the commanders of our Army of the Potomac.

The bill which has passed both Houses prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers is in accordance with the reforms instituted by Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, and is a measure highly commended by all friends of civil order and military discipline.

That Commander has issued an order restricting the absence of both officers and privates from their cams, and has appointed Col. PORTER as Provost Marshal of this city.

In accordance with the request of President LINCOLN, several of the Congressional delegations have furnished him with lists of suitable persons in their States to be appointed to the higher military grades. The President merely asks this to assist him in making the selections, and it is not considered conclusive, as officers of volunteer regiments will, according to recent order, be subject to examination by a military board, to be appointed by the War Department, with the concurrence of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT as to their fitness for the positions assigned them, and the officers found to be incompetent are to be rejected. Besides, the Government, it is understood, has assured Gen. MCCLELLAN of its readiness to accord to him the very best material in men and munitions, and of its cordial coöperation in everything that will render his forces efficient.

FRED. W. LANDER was this A. M. appointed a Brigadier General by the President. He will have command of the Rhode Island and part of the Massachusetts regiments.

This appointment, which will be approved by the people, was made by the earnest recommendations of Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gov. SPRAGUE of Rhode Island, and Senator CARLISLE of Virginia.

Gen. LANDER was previously offered the command of the Rhode Island troops by Gov. SPRAGUE.

Ex-Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, has accepted the appointment of Colonel of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment of Highlanders.

This appointment will be gratifying to the friends of the Union. From the day of the President's election he has been an uncompromising opposer of secession.

About six Government Clerks have resigned, to-day, owing to the passage of the Virginia Ordinance, providing that any citizen of that Commonwealth holding any office under the Government of the United States after to-morrow shall be forever banished from that State, and is declared an alien and enemy; and further, any citizen, who may hereafter undertake to represent the State in the Congress of the United States, in addition to the penalties above presented, shall be deemed guilty of treason, and his property confiscated to the use of the State.

Other resignations will probably take place to-morrow, owing to this ordinance.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30.

The joint resolution, approving the acts of the President, was taken up.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, said he could not permit so important a resolution to pass without expressing his opinion. He said he had been one of those who considered it important to preserve the Union in its integrity, and it was very important to the State of Maryland, both from her geographical position and interest, even if there were no patriotism there, and that feeling in the State to-day. Yet he thought that State had been subjected to a position of oppression. He was not willing to sanction acts, violative of principles of civil liberty. He referred to, and spoke at some length of the sanctity and right of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the struggles of England to secure that right. Many persons had been arrested in his State with no warrant of law, but on the intimation of base and unprincipled scoundrels to gratify private malignity on loyal and respectable individuals. The provision of *habeas corpus* was put in the Constitution as a special safeguard against tyranny. He contended that the President had no authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. That power was confined to Congress. If the plea of necessity is made in this case, the same plea will be made in other cases of violation of the Constitution. There is no possibility of another *emeute* at Baltimore. No man regretted more than himself the acts of the 19th of April. The Government might as well attempt to suppress the State Government of Maryland as suppress the Police, which was a State institution. The State of Maryland has always been a loyal State.

The resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

The tariff bill was then taken up and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Browning, Carlisle, Grimes, Harlow, Harris, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Pearce, Polk, Powers, Rice, Saulsbury and Trumbull—15.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill to suppress insurrection was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL said: The object of this bill is to confer certain powers on the military authorities, in cases of insurrection and rebellion, and to regulate, as far as practicable, by law, the exercise of such powers; to provide for putting down this rebellion in a constitutional and legal manner. The rebellion having arisen during the recess of Congress, imposed on the President, who is sworn to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, the necessity of exerting his whole constitutional power to preserve the Constitution from overthrow and the Government from destruction. It may be that, in the exercise of this high duty, the President has assumed authority and done acts which no positive law directly authorized, but whatever he has done, which was necessary to preserve the Constitution and the Government from destruction till Congress could be convened and act, was not only not forbidden, but proper and right. On the great principle of self-defence and self-preservation, I am prepared to justify the Administration for all it has done to save the Republic from the blow which wicked rebels were aiming at its very life, and which, unless warded off, might have been fatal to its existence. In such a case I care not whether I can find in strict law the precise warrant for what has been done. The great law of self-preservation overrides all others, and at such a time it is enough for me that the Administration has acted in good faith for the safety of the State, without unnecessary encroachments on the rights of the citizen. When Congress meets it becomes its bounden duty to clothe the Executive with all the powers necessary to save the Government from overthrow. There is no longer a necessity for the President to assume authority not granted, when Congress is in session, with power to grant all needed authority. The Constitution makes ample provision for its own maintenance, and this rebellion can be put down in pursuance of the Constitution. Among other things, that instrument declares that Congress shall have power to declare war, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, and make rules for their government; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union and suppress insurrection, and to make all laws necessary for carrying into execution these powers. The Constitution also authorizes a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in case of rebellion or invasion, whenever the public safety requires it. When war is declared, or the militia called forth to execute the laws of the Union, or to suppress an insurrection, whatever is necessary to accomplish the just ends of the war, or of calling forth the militia, may be lawfully done. With the declaration of war, or the calling forth the militia to execute the laws or to suppress insurrection, all the incidents to war and hostilities necessarily and lawfully follow. How far it is necessary to destroy the persons of enemies or rebels, or to ravage and lay waste their country, must depend upon the necessities of the case, to be judged of by the political and not the judicial powers of the Government. The Government is to decide when that which amounts to a rebellion exists, and interfere to suppress it with all the incidents to such interference. The Supreme Court of the United States expressly says, in the case of LUTHER *vs.* BORDEN 7, HOWARD 45, "Unquestionably, a State may use its military power to put down an armed insurrection too strong to be controlled by the civil authority. The power is essential to the existence of every Government, and essential to the preservation of order and free institutions."

Mr. CARLISLE moved to strike out the eighth section which provides that the Military Commander cause suspected persons to be brought before him and administer the oath of allegiance, and on his refusal to take the oath he may detain him as a prisoner. He said giving great power to the Military Commander might do great injury. Men disposed to aid this effort to overthrow the Government pay no attention to the oath. He was free to say if he should be so unfortunate as to be taken prisoner by the enemies of his country, and could only preserve his life by taking the oath; and if he believed it his duty to his country and family to preserve his life, then he should not regard the oath as a binding obligation, morally or legally. He contended that the President is justified in what he has done in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. It was rebellion to overthrow Republican institutions to preserve any peculiar institution. In regard to arrests, he said there were to-day many of the best citizens of Western Virginia imprisoned in jails and held by Secessionists. It was important that the Government should do something to remedy this great evil.

A message from the House, announcing the passage of the Tax bill, and the resolution to adjourn Friday, was received.

The Tax bill was taken up, and referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. MCDOUGALL spoke at some length. He contended that the President was perfectly justified in all he had done. In time of war necessity compels us to do many things which are right and proper, and we must make the war cover the case, and so have the war settled once for all.

Mr. COWAN thought it was not necessary to make a new law for the military commander. The enemies of the country have no rights under the law of the country, as they have cut themselves off from all right. The military commander has but to carry out the laws of the country as they are. Rebels have no right to claim the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*. He was opposed to the bill.

Mr. BAYARD moved to postpone it till to-morrow.

Mr. FESSENDEN said if it was postponed at all, he hoped it would be indefinitely.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he thought that the best plan. He thought it contained the most atrocious provisions which have been resisted by a free people. He thought the introduction of such a bill to the American Senate was a most gloomy commentary on the degenerate state of the country.

Mr. CLARK moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the motion to postpone so as to make it the special order.

After further discussion the bill was postponed till to-morrow, and made the special order for 1 o'clock.

A message was received from the House that they had disagreed to the amendment to the Tariff bill, and asked a Committee of Conference.

A Committee of Conference was appointed.

Mr. HALL made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill to provide for iron-clad steamers. A long discussion ensued on agreeing to the report in regard to the amendment to include ships not yet completed, having reference to the Stevens Battery.

On the question there was found to be no quorum. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, from the Military Committee, reported a bill adding to the West Point Cadets a number equal to that of Senators and Representatives, to be selected from the States on the recommendation of Members of Congress, as prescribed by the former law. When the Districts neglect to send Representatives to Congress the President shall fill the vacancies corresponding with the representation of such Districts. All cadets now in or who may hereafter enter the Military Academy, shall swear to support the Constitution, bear true allegiance to the National Government, and maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States, paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty or fealty or country whatsoever, and that they will obey all orders of superior officers. Any cadet refusing to take this oath is to be dismissed from the Academy.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said that the proposed oath was such as ought not to be required of any free citizen. It required him to renounce the allegiance he bears by birth or adoption to his State. He was surprised at the proposition. Besides, the bill increased the power of the President and authorized him to select cadets, not from the Congressional Districts but from any portion of the United States. He wished it to go on record that this bill was not even printed, and was pressed to its passage without debate.

Mr. OLIN claimed the floor.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, wished to make an inquiry.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected, as he (VALLANDIGHAM) was precluded from explaining his views. Let there be equality of rights.

Mr. OLIN, resuming, said that he did not suppose that this bill would require discussion. The remarks of the gentleman of Ohio were in keeping with his remarks here. The bill did not require any man to renounce allegiance to his State, and interferes with it in no way; but it did provide what the Constitution demands, namely, that he shall bear true allegiance to the United States. The delusion of "State Sovereignty" and "State allegiance" was the argument of rebels and traitors who set up defiance to the National Government. If the oath grated heavy on the gentleman's conscience he should have no uneasiness to see it applied to him.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM wished to respond to the remarks of Mr. OLIN, but was met with cries of "Order," "Order," "Order," from the Republican side of the House.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM then called on the Speaker to suppress such personalities, especially as he was denied the right to reply.

Mr. OLIN said that the gentleman could make no reply while he was on the floor.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion lost.

The bill was subsequently passed.

Mr. SPAULDING, of N. Y., offered a resolution which was adopted, that the Senate concurring, both Houses close the present session on Friday next at noon.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Conn., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the temporary increase of the number of acting Midshipmen at the Naval Academy. He explained that the effect would be to add one hundred and eighty-four new pupils, there being a hundred and twenty vacancies from the disloyal States.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, opposed the bill.

The bill passed.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the construction of twelve small side-wheel steamers of light draft and great swiftness, and appropriating $1,200,000 for this purpose.

Mr. RICE said that the Naval force was not adequate to maintain an effective blockade and suppress privateering. The Department is engaged in ascertaining what vessels are suitable for these purposes. The steamers proposed of light draft can penetrate into bayous and inlets, and will each carry one or two guns.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM wished to know whether they are to be commanded by officers of the Navy?

Mr. RICE—Of course they are.

Mr. BURNETT opposed the bill. He did not believe it necessary, as Congress but lately authorized the Department to charter or buy such vessels as may be necessary. He objected to bills being passed through with such railroad speed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, replying, said that if there was any outrage on humanity which he condemned more than another it was piracy, and he would unite with those who go furthest in protecting private property from such rapacity. It was a savage mode of warfare, and ought to be put down.

Mr. BURNETT replied that he was as much opposed to piracy as his colleague.

The bill was passed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to take up the bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks to the soldiers or volunteers in the District of Columbia, those offending to be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $25 or thirty days' imprisonment. Those, he said, who had witnessed the drunkenness in Washington, would agree to the passage of the bill.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend, so as to include in its provisions members of Congress or any other employes of the Government. [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURNE was willing to include one member, but not all.

The bill passed.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to define and punish unlawful communications with the enemies of the United States. Referred.

The House then passed the Senate bill to prevent and punish fraud in the making of contracts with the United States.

Mr. DAWE, of Massachusetts, called up the Oregon contested election case.

Mr. THAYER, the sitting member, and Mr. SHIELD, the contestant, severally addressed the House, when the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring the former not, and the latter entitled to the seat, was adopted.

Mr. SHIELD was then sworn in.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, from the Select Committee who were appointed to ascertain the number of persons now employed in the several Departments who are known to entertain sentiments of hostility to the Government, and have refused to take the oath of allegiance, made a report to-day, in part stating that they had given attention to the subject, but had scarcely advanced beyond the threshold of inquiry. They have no hesitation in remarking that the action of the House in the appointment of the Committee has been fully justified by the facts. Well authenticated cases of disloyalty have been brought to their notice. That such persons should be retained when the facts have been brought to the knowledge of those who have the power of removal, must be a source of profound regret, and their retention can be justified by no assumed necessity or inconvenience of the public service, and must excite the indignation of the country. Having found it impossible to complete their investigations, the Committee asked leave to continue the same during the recess of Congress, with power to take testimony. This was agreed to.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a resolution declaring that the retention of such disloyal persons in office should receive the reprobation of the House.

Objection was made to the reception of the resolution. The House adjourned.

GEN. ROSECRANS' DIVISION.

Affairs at Grafton—Jealousies Among the Generals—Situation of Phillippa—Rebel Defences at Laurel Hill—Preparing to Attack Gen. Wise on the Kanawha.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
BEVERLY, Va., Sunday, July 21, 1861.

"*Beverly valley shall flow with blood!*" is the threat which the citizens of Beverly believe to have been uttered by JEFFERSON DAVIS. Why this doom is pronounced especially upon the lovely valley of Beverly I am unable to state; I only know that he is popularly credited with the sentiment and the wish.

My transportation from Grafton to this point was so illustrative of the peculiar circumstances now existing here, and of the incidents and accidents to which special correspondents are subject in their pursuit of knowledge, that I shall briefly sketch its history, as being the best description I can give of things as I find them.

At Grafton, the strongest impression made on my mind was that the different Brigadiers in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Division were shivering lances in a bloody tournament for the ever new and fascinating guerdon of personal glory. The military operations in Northwestern Virginia had been brought to a sharp and sudden crisis, in the programme of which each commander had been assigned a place out of which his genius or fortune should achieve what success was his destiny. The action had been prompt and decisive, and a great glory had enveloped the National cause. Inside that comprehensive halo, the light illustrated some characters more clearly than others; in fact, some rested uneasily in eclipse. Gen. ROSECRANS had achieved absolute fame at Rich Mountain; Gen. MORRIS had won approbation at Laurel Hill and Carrick Ford; Gen. HILL had received censure for failing to cut off the retreat of the flying rebels at the Red House. And while these incidents were still in all minds and on all tongues, the friends of each were laboring to prove the justice or injustice of these awards: that Gen. HILL was or was not a coward or an imbecile; that Gen. MORRIS was or was not an old fogy, altogether too slow for the times; that Gen. MCCLELLAN was or was not the greatest commander of the age, or a mere blunderer, whose strategy was the offspring of other minds, and whose luck was that proverbially attendant upon fools. Out of this whirlpool, very little *information* was attainable; nobody was disposed to know anything not incorporated in his special plea. How to get expeditiously to Beverly was a problem that all minds seemed to decline. Help came to me through a fellow Bohemian, who gave me in ten minutes the information I have been unsuccessfully seeking for as many hours; and at 3½ o'clock, P. M., through the kind offices of Cols. FULLER and SPORNER, I found myself *en route*, in the character of a bearer of dispatches to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and armed with a requisition which would give me the best aid of Uncle Sam in my enterprise.

Webster is a point four miles southwest from Grafton, on the Parkersburgh branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and at the intersection of the great turnpike from Fairmount south through Phillippa, Bealington (near Laurel Hill) and Beverly; hence, Webster has been selected as the dépôt for Government stores going South. Here I gave to Capt. RANSOM my requisition for a horse to take me to Beverly. Luck was now in my favor; an ambulance had just arrived from Beverly with a Paymaster, and could return at once; I might take it. This was ever so much better than a horseback ride, and enabled me to take along my baggage. In a few moments the driver reported himself ready, and we started.

Webster, here let me say, is a very small town for so mighty a name. It has a railroad station, a *sort* of hotel, and a mill; beyond that, its attractions are small. Like all Virginia villages, lying, nobody knows how many feet above the level of the sea, it is still situated in a valley; and the road winds in and out in a fashion peculiar to this region. But certainly the road was admirable, the hills about me very green and beautiful, the weather delicious, and my own temper wrought up to the point of absolute enjoyment of these pleasing accessories. "Certainly," I soliloquized, as I oscillated to the easy motion of the ambulance, and admired the landscape which fled past at the rate of about four miles an hour, "certainly I am lucky. I shall reach Phillippa in time for a seasonable supper and early bed; shall climb the summit of Laurel Hill by 10 o'clock to-morrow, and dine comfortably in Beverly." The pleasing anticipation was rudely dispelled by an order shouted from behind us to stop, and in a moment a courier dashed up on a foaming steed and delivered a brief direction for us to return immediately to Webster! Why, he did not know; that was the order.

I did not swear, even mentally. I am confident that I was very calm. I did not even expostulate or attempt an argument with the peremptory messenger on the evident unreasonableness of his command. I felt the full responsibility of my position. Was I not a bearer of dispatches to the great Major-General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN? and was I not, for the time being, a military character and the associate of heroes? I had heard that the chief quality of a soldier was subordination, his first lesson to learn obedience; besides, Uncle Sam punishes for all offences *under* treason; and so, choking down a throatful of vexation, and strangling an anathema in embryo, I resigned myself, an apparently cheerful victim, on the cruel altar of "military necessity."

We returned about three miles, troubled in spirit. What could it mean? Had I violated some article in that terrible book recently published under the patronage of Hon. SIMON CAMERON? or had the President telegraphed me announcing my appointment as a BrigadierGeneral? I could think of but one argument in favor of the latter conjecture, namely, that I knew nothing at all of military affairs. As I reflected upon my own utter ignorance in this direction, I confess the idea became quite plausible.

When at length I again stood face to face with Capt. RANSOM, he told me, in the quietest and most unsensational manner in the world, that Col. FULLER had telegraphed him to detain me till he could send a locomotive from Grafton. And sure enough, in a few minutes, a locomotive came thundering along, and the Captain soon after placed in my hands another big package for Gen. MCCLELLAN, and bid me God speed! I returned the benediction—inaudibly.

Meantime, no supper. We rode on, through the pleasant valleys, along the wooded hill-sides, past the rude cabins, looking a dozen years behind the times, but half hid often by climbing roses in full blossom. The moon met us early, and we resolved to make Phillippa. We did make it, and had to make a row, too, to get the landlord up. And then his beds were full. We got some cold supper, very good; and he showed me a room where two soldiers occupied each a bed alone. The picture satisfied me, and I took a bed-quilt and my shawl, and lay down in the bottom of the ambulance, on a bed of new hay, by the side of my driver, an honest lad of the Indiana Thirteenth, and had as fine a sleep as I ever had on a Spring mattress, between linen sheets.

Phillippa is fourteen miles south of Webster, on the Saggart Valley River (usually called Valley River,) and is surrounded by very high hills, rising, close neighbors, on all sides. It was here that Col. KELLY opened the ball by making a descent on the rebels holding the town; and I appreciated, for the

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

SUNDAY FIGHTING CONDEMNED BY THE CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE—GEN. ZACH. TAYLOR VS. GEN. MCDOWELL—THE GOVERNMENT SERIOUSLY ALARMED—INTERESTING STORIES OF THE MEN IN THE FIGHT—WONDERFUL ESCAPES—A TRUE HERO—THE LAST COLONEL ON THE BLOODY FIELD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 28, 1861.

A week to-day the Army of the Union marched on Manassas with the joyous battle-cry of "On to Richmond," and a week to-night this same Army marched back with the wild cry of "Retreat on Washington." The venerable Mr. STOCKTON, the Chaplain of the House, took occasion this morning to administer a rebuke to the Government, and he did it manfully and unhesitatingly. Gen. MCDOWELL should have heard him speak of the day that Nature as well as God intended as a day of rest, a day which would have fully prepared our men for the battle that "ought to have been postponed any how, but which should never have been fought on Sunday." Then he spoke of the men hurried from their beds of leaves and straw and the hard ground at 2 A. M., and sent off with only a cup of water and a hard biscuit, and in many cases without even that. He might have brought out in bold relief the conduct of Gen. ZACH. TAYLOR, who, previous to the fight at Buena Vista, did not think it beneath his dignity to order the Colonels of the Regiments to see that every man had a good breakfast before he commenced the march, and, furthermore, to see that every man carried abundance of provender in his haversack, and not content with these orders, rode along the lines to see that his commands were carried out to the letter.

The scattered remnants of the 35,000, who have been lounging around the city from Monday until Friday, have at last been gathered and sent to their different encampments. It was not until Friday, however, that detachments of horse, accompanied by large Army wagons, scoured the city and collected the stragglers. The picking up of the Fire Zouaves gave a touch of humor to what would otherwise have been a most melancholy spectacle—heroes of Sunday sunk to the level of brutes by bad rum. A Zouave may drink, but somehow he is never drunk. He gets "high," and while in that elevated state he was taken up by the troopers of the regulars, and pitched into the wagons, pretty much as butchers throw in calves and sheep. Apart from the steady rumble of baggage wagons, and the night patrols of horse, the city is now quiet. The Government having become serious alarmed, sent to Fortress Monroe for troops; the first installment for Col. BAKER's Californians, arrived this morning at 1 A. M., and were immediately quartered in the Capitol grounds, and breakfasted there. On Friday night a large force of regular Infantry were sent on the Harper's Ferry road as scouters, that being the point now looked upon as weak. At Arlington Heights, the noble oaks that once sheltered Washington have all been cut down, and all the woods in the vicinity will be leveled. No more chance will be given to erect masked batteries. It seems very unfortunate that all the disciplined men should have left right after the battle. We have soldiers pouring in constantly, but a large proportion of them are perfectly raw troops. Gen. MCCLELLAN was in consultation with Gen. MCDOWELL, at Arlington this morning, and to-morrow we will be greeted with the evidences of his brilliant Generalship. Gen. HARNEY, it is understood, will be summoned here, and it is believed by intelligent New-Yorkers, that Gen. WOOL will be ordered to Fortress Monroe, where Gen. SCOTT wished him to go two months age. There will be a desperate move made to cut up Col. SIEGEL in Missouri, and I was informed by a high military officer, this morning, that Gen. LYON had telegraphed to the War Department for reinforcements to be sent him at once. Gen. MCCLELLAN has attached to him a splendid lot of fellows, who call themselves his "Body Guard." One of them informed me this morning that the loss of the rebels in that affair in which ROSECRANS distinguished himself was much greater than the papers stated. He says that they buried *three hundred and sixteen* of the enemy, all of whom were shot through the head with the Enfield rifle. He ascribes their success to that splendid weapon.

The stories of the still-coming in soldiers are interesting in the extreme. While in the quarters of the Michigan Fourth this morning, I met with a very intelligent corporal, who became separated from his regiment during the retreat, and was obliged to seek shelter among the bushes. When night came he wandered along and lost his way in the woods. Being slightly wounded in the leg, his progress was somewhat slow. By Wednesday night he had only reached the environs of Fairfax. Exhausted and completely dispirited, he espied a Confederate picket, and deliberately walked up and told the sentry who he was. To his utter surprise, the soldier poured out some whisky, gave him food, told him where he could find a stack of arms, and where he could sleep during the night in perfect safety in a negro hut. He added: "I am a Union man, but preferred to volunteer to fight rather than to be impressed. I thus save my property, and will trust to luck. If we meet again in battle, I will not try very hard to shoot you, and mind you don't me." Truly a good Samaritan and a wise man. At the quarters of the Maine Third, I saw the only man who was shot in Company I, I think. A piece of shell struck him in the mouth, and tore away a portion of his jaw. Being a Penobscot lumberman, he had some rough knowledge of surgery. He laid on the field, suffering acutely. His musket had become worthless, and had been thrown away. Luckily he had obtained a revolver from the body of a dead "secesh," and after the pouring rain of Monday last his fever left him, and he started to crawl back. He fell in with a darky who offered to guide him, and who gave him food. They met with a Virginian, a soldier, and our lumberman determined to bring him in prisoner, which, aided by the darky, he effected. A very wonderful escape, which I would not have believed had I not the most ample evidence of the truth of the story. At the camp of the Michigan Third I saw two brothers who remained together through the fight, and escaped without a scratch. They were both excellent riflemen, and picked off a good many, they told me. They were charged upon by a body of Alabama Grays, who waved the American flag as they approached, and, when supported by a battery in their rear, they poured into them a most deadly fire. These two brothers were surrounded later in the day by seven Alabamians, and ordered to surrender. They even had their arms pinioned, when the elder one suddenly released himself, "brained" one of his captors with the butt end of his musket, and killed another with the only remaining charge he had left. In the confusion they managed to flee, and, although fired at, escaped all harm. I asked the elder one how he felt at shooting men who spoke the same language as he did. "Gosh durn it," he replied, "I went into it rather skeery at first; but after a little while I forgot all about it, and I'll be darned if I didn't think it was a heap better than *shooting squirrels!*"

A great deal is said about Col. ERNSTEIN and his regiment bringing off the lost guns. To Col. VON BREUWEYER, of the New-York Twenty-ninth, belongs this credit. The Colonel was in Mexico. He is brave and modest. His eye is as mild, and his voice is as soft as a woman's; but last Sunday he wore his battle face, and his voice had the true battle cry, JASPER.

THE REPULSE AT MANASSAS.

MR. THURLOW WEED TELLS WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISASTER.

Editorial Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26, 1861.

The public mind, painfully but reasonably excited, is entitled to be informed of what so deeply and vitally concerns the general welfare. When rebellion broke out into open war, upon Fort Sumter, the people rose with a unanimity unexampled in the world's history, offering themselves and their possessions to the Government, asking only, in return, that a war thus wantonly and wickedly provoked, should be vigorously prosecuted.

Passing over an interval of three months, we come to the disastrous battle of Manassas. Who is responsible for this great National disaster? Officials cannot answer—individuals may speak—*their* answers passing for what they are worth, according to the estimate which the public put upon their judgment and means of information.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, in the discharge of his duty as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, conceived and perfected a plan of programme, by means of which he confidently, as the results of a Summer and Fall campaign, anticipated the overthrow of the Confederate Army, and thus virtually to end the rebellion.

This plan, primarily, contemplated camps of instruction, where raw levies might, during the months of June, July and August, be subjected to discipline and inured to service, sending the regiments, as they became fit for duty, into the field, making room, as they departed, for green organizations.

With his disposeable force (after the safety of the Capital was assured) Gen. SCOTT commenced operations at Fortress Monroe, near Harper's Ferry, and in Western Virginia, the latter point being most favorable, profiting as no other section did, by the coöperation and sympathies of loyal inhabitants. With Washington for his base of operations, the Western wings of his Army were to feel and fight their way southward, until, at the appointed time, having reached their designated positions, all his columns were to move simultaneously, Richmond falling, as Mexico fell, before an irresistible Army.

But this plan did not accord with the popular idea. Prominent individuals, whose councils and clamors precipitated the outbreak, demanded precipitate action. These demands were more and more clamorous. Exciting appeals to popular feeling were soon followed by open aspersions and denunciations of Gen. SCOTT. And finally, with a presumption and insolence unheard of, a leading journal, assuming command of the Army, issued and reiterated the order—"On to Richmond!"

While widely-spread newspapers were thus weakening the Administration by assaults upon the Commanding General, his embarrassments were aggravated by the persistent hostility and every-day aspersions of the Postmaster-General, whose brother, a prominent member of Congress, assailed him from the stump.

Meanwhile Congress assembled. Senators and Representatives, with more zeal than knowledge, caught up and reiterated the cry, "On to Richmond." The *impatient* Congressmen were leading and influential. They waited upon the President to complain of the inactivity of the Army; and upon Gen. SCOTT, urging him "On, to Richmond." Army bills, prepared with deliberation by Senator WILSON, (in accordance with the views of the Government,) were emasculated by the Home Military Committee, of which Mr. BLAIR is Chairman. The President and his Cabinet has reason to apprehend—if not the censures of Congress—the failure of measures essential to the prosecution of the war, unless the *Tribune* order of "On, to Richmond," was obeyed.

And now the sensation journals began to disparage the strength and courage of the Rebel Army. "*The Rebels will not fight!*" "*The cowards will run!*" &c., &c., appeared in flaming capitals over flash paragraphs. The whole popular mind was swayed by these frenzied appeals. A movement upon Manassas was universally and blindly demanded. Passions and animosities kindred to those which once deluged France in blood, were being excited. The tyranny of the Press, the denunciations of a Cabinet Minister, and the impetuosity of a dozen members of Congress, exciting the masses, "moved" Gen. SCOTT "from his proprieties." For once in his life his purposes were thwarted—for once "his mind became the mind of other men." The result has shown that it was a fatal weakness. And yet who knows what would have been the effect of an adherence to his plan? The New-York *Tribune* was educating millions to distrust the wisdom of the Administration and the fidelity of the Commanding Generals. Every day emboldened its audacity—every rail and wire disseminated its treason—and every hour augmented the popular discontent. Congress, though its session opened auspiciously, began to falter. The BLAIRS—one in the Cabinet and the other in Congress—were organizing an "On, to Richmond," faction. To have resisted these demands *would* have overthrown the Administration—and *might* have destroyed the Government. "Madness ruled the hour," and a battle at Manassas, right or wrong, became, not a military, but a *political* "necessity."

It is not true, however, as has been asserted, that Gen. SCOTT was constrained to hazard this battle by the President. Between the President, and, with one exception, the Cabinet, and Gen. SCOTT, there has been mutual regard and confidence.

I will not now stop to consider details or criticise acts. The major blunder includes all the minor ones. There should have been no general engagement until we were in the field with an Army strong enough to overwhelm and crush out rebellion. There were other points at which we could have been advantageously and successfully occupied.

But even if it were excusable to assault an Army equal in numbers to our own, in its chosen position, and behind its intrenchments, the purpose should have been abandoned when the Army of Manassas was reinforced by that from Winchester. Then, surely, the conflict was too unequal. With all the conditions and circumstances so changed, Gen. MCDOWELL should have taken the responsibility of disobeying his orders. The reason would have justified him in the judgment of the Government and people.

But the order of "On to Richmond" was obeyed; and where does it leave us? Where we were three months ago, with a harder conflict on our hands, and a dismal, if not doubtful future! The "On to Richmond" dictators have added another year to the war, an hundred millions of dollars to its cost, and opened graves for fifteen or twenty thousand more soldiers.

And what have we gained? Alas, too little for such a fearful expenditure of time, treasure, blood and reputation! We have learned, what few doubted, that our Army is all that is expected of it; that our men fought with the courage of veterans; that we may always and under all circumstances, rely on them. We have learned what was also too well known, that the Army was, in many instances, indifferently officered. We have learned, too, the importance and necessity of discipline. Effective troops, however excellent the material, cannot be found in workshops, the corn-fields or the cities. They must have military training, without which every "On to Richmond" movement will prove a failure.

Though we have encountered a great and disastrous check—though we are pained and humiliated—we possess the means and the energy to retrieve all, if these means henceforth are wisely employed. I may in a future letter indicate how, in my judgment, these means should be employed. T. W.

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

ARLINGTON DEPARTMENT, N. E. Virginia, July 26, 1861.

SIR: Being Chief of the Medical Staff, serving with the Army in the Department of N. E. Virginia, I have the honor to make the following report of so much of the results of the action of the 21st, at Bull Run, as came within my charge. As the officers of the Medical Staff were attached to the different regiments and on duty with them, I deemed it proper to remain with, and accompany the General and Staff, from the beginning to the termination of the battle, in order that I might be enabled to visit in this way every part of the field where the killed and wounded might be found.

After the action had fairly commenced, and the wounded and the dead were seen lying on the field in every direction, I dispatched Assistant-Surgeon D. L. MAGRUDER to the rear, with directions to prepare a church, which I had observed as we passed before arriving at the scene of action, for the reception of our wounded, and also to send the ambulances forward as rapidly as possible to pick up the wounded and the dead.

In a very few moments the ambulances made their appearance, and continued throughout the day to visit every part of the ground which was accessible, in order to be within reach of those parts of the field where the fighting was going on, and wounded were to be found.

It is due to the ambulance drivers to say that they performed their duties efficiently, and the results of their operations also show how absolutely necessary these means of conveyance are to the comfort and relief of the wounded, in giving them shelter and water when ready to perish with heat and thirst.

By means of the ambulance, also, the men who go to the relief of their wounded comrades are separated but a short time from their companies, as, having deposited them in the ambulances, they can then return to their proper positions.

As the General Commanding visited almost every part of the ground during the conflict, with a view to encourage or direct the movements of the troops, my position as a member of his staff gave me every opportunity of seeing the result of the action.

I therefore embraced the opportunity thus afforded to give directions, when needed, to the drivers of the ambulances where to find the dead and wounded, and also to those carrying off the wounded where they could find the needed conveyance.

The stretchers were found very useful and comfortable to the wounded, and were in constant requisition in conveying them to the nearest ambulance.

So far as I am informed, the medical staff belonging to the different volunteer regiments discharged their duties satisfactorily. I observed Acting-Surgeon MILES busily engaged in dressing wounded men under the shade of a tree in a part of the field where the fire from the enemy was very hot. He addressed me in a brief inquiry, as I passed, relative to the safety of his father, and then resumed his occupation.

Surgeon C. C. KEENEY, of Col. HUNTER's Division, and Assistant Surgeon D. L. MAGRUDER, attached to the Commanding General's staff, did good service in the hospital church I have mentioned, and also in two houses near the church, where the wounded were placed after the church had been filled. These officers remained busily engaged in their duties until the cavalry made its appearance, and but narrowly escaped capture, when they left. Drs. SWIFT and WINSTON, attached to the New-York Eighth, remained with their sick, sacrificing selfish considerations for their own safety in order that their wounded might not be neglected, and are now prisoners.

I am informed that Assistant Surgeons GREY and STEINBERG, of the Regular Army, and Drs. HONISTON and SWAN, of the New-York Fourteenth, also preferred to remain rather than abandon their charge. The conduct of these officers is worthy of all commendation.

It would be premature in me in the absence of sufficient data, the reports of the regimental surgeons not yet being received, to express a positive opinion as to the number killed and wounded in the action on the 21st. There were, no doubt, many concealed from observation, under cover of the woods and bushes, but judging from the number that I saw in various parts of the field, and allowing a wide margin for those unobserved, I should think that the killed and wounded on our side did not exceed from 800 to 1,000.

The impossibility of making a careful survey of the field after the battle had ceased, must be my apology for the briefness and want of detail in this report. I may mention, before concluding, that I met on the field Col. HEINTZELMAN, U. S. A., with a Minié ball in his arm. I extracted the ball as he sat on his horse, and applied the necessary dressings. I attended to a number of cases on the field where from hemorrhage and other circumstances immediate attention seemed to be necessary. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, W. S. KING,
Surgeon and Medical Director, U. S. A.

Capt. J. B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A.

AN ESCAPED NEGRO PRISONER.

The Washington *Republican* has this story: A likely young colored man, named IGNATIUS SMALLWOOD, who was a servant in the New-York Seventy-first, and was taken prisoner on Sunday last, escaped from his captors, on Tuesday last, and returned to this city the latter part of the week. He is a young man, apparently not more than twenty-five years of age, and, withal, is very intelligent.

He says that after the troops had commenced to retreat, that he, among some seventy-four others—members of Maine, Massachusetts and New-York regiments—was headed off by the rebel cavalry, and carried back to the batteries. A Major of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment took possession of him and carried him to BEAUREGARD, who, after hearing the statement of his capture, and asking him the particulars as to who were on the field on our side, &c., told the Major to take him, and remarked that he had made a good day's work, as the d——d Yankee nigger was worth $1,500. The Major then took him to his tent, and ordered his man (a slave) to give him something to eat and to take care of him.

On Monday morning, the Major called him and told him that he would keep him as his body servant, and as long as he conducted himself right, he would be treated well, but that he need not think of getting free again, as he was his slave for life. On Monday, the Major kept him near his quarters all day, and his servant was made to instruct him in his new duties.

Early on Tuesday morning BEAUREGARD sent for him, and he went to the head-quarters. He was told that it was first thought that he could stay with his captor, but that they had found that he must be sent with the others as prisoners of war to JEFF. DAVIS, at Richmond, in the cars, which were then getting ready to take them down. He told the officers that he would like to send to his family in Washington, and let them know what had become of him. The officer replied: "Boy, we are going to Fairfax to-day, and to-morrow (Wednesday) we will take Washington, and hang old ABE LINCOLN," coupling the remark with an oath. They then questioned him as to how many men were in the field, and whether old SCOTT was not there. They thought that the Government had a hundred thousand troops in the neighborhood. He told them that SCOTT was not there, and they said he was; at the same time they pointed to a pair of damaged epaulettes, which they said were shot from his shoulders. They had an old sword, which they said the old General dropped in his retreat. The officers in BEAUREGARD's quarters conversed about their loss, and some of them stated that in killed and wounded they had lost from five to six thousand.

The rebels then commenced to advance toward Fairfax, and he concluded that he would try to escape, and started after them. Three regiments were started out as an advance guard, the first of which was the regiment of the Major who captured him. When he reached the sentries they stopped him, but let him pass on his saying that he belonged to a Louisiana regiment. When they came within about two miles of the Court-house they halted, and sent pickets out before them. He then took to the thicket, and, after a severe walk, he reached our lines, and was soon after with his family.

FROM THE EX-CONFEDERATE CAPITAL.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 30.

We yesterday had an interview with Mr. SAMUEL W. RANDALL, a Philadelphian, who has for the past two years resided at Montgomery, Alabama.

Although engaged in business there, and exercising great caution as to the manner in which he expressed himself relative to the affairs of the country, he for some months past has been an object of suspicion, merely because he was a Northern man. Several times he has been threatened with hanging; on one occasion the rope had been prepared, and on the day he left the former capital of the rebels, he did so at the request of a friend, who, driving to his house with a carriage, informed him that he must leave forthwith, as the crowd was then collecting at the Council Chamber preparatory to putting him out of the way by means of a noose. He left Montgomery in the train for Nashville on the 10th inst., leaving his baggage and furniture, and managed to escape the notice of friends and strangers until he arrived at Louisville.

The cars run upon the railroad to the Kentucky State line, and then, switching off, are backed to a town in Kentucky, a few miles from the line, called Haydenville. As soon as the passengers alight the train immediately returns South, as it is not considered safe for it to remain too near Kentucky. An amicable arrangement has been made between the two States relative to the unmolested running of the cars, but the Company are afraid the Union men of Kentucky may some time forget the agreement, and, in their desire to prevent smuggling, seize their property. Haydenville is extensively used by the smugglers as a dépôt. Wagons laden with contraband articles are sent thither from Louisville and other points, and as there is no United States officer there to examine the trunks, boxes and bales, there is of course no interference with the trade.

Traveling upon the railroads has almost entirely stopped. Formerly three trains of five cars each ran daily from Montgomery to West Point, Ga. Now two only run, and each with but one car attached, and that not filled.

Business at Montgomery, and, indeed, in every city and town in Alabama, is at a stand-still. The rebel government having procured all the cotton they could by false representations, are now swindling the citizens out of their produce, and consequently the Southern cities and towns are flooded with "Confederate bonds." These bonds have been issued to represent different amounts, some as low as one dollar, and, as they have been made a legal tender, the banks take them upon deposit, and, while they invariably pay them out again, in the place of gold and silver, they at the same time receive their own notes, but do not pay them out again.

Gold is worth in Montgomery 20 per cent., and in Nashville 15 per cent., but even at these rates it is difficult to get.

The persecution of Northerners still continues, and in some cases persons who have resided in the South for twenty and thirty years, have been compelled to change their residence, and leave their property in the hands of the traitors, by whom it is subsequently confiscated. Some of the residents of Northern birth, from long residence south of Mason and Dixon's line, have become so infatuated with Southern life and Southern institutions, that they have forgotten their allegiance and followed the rebel army to Richmond. Among them are two or three Philadelphians.

The camp at the Fair Ground, near Montgomery, still contains about two thousand soldiers. As fast as the recruits become well drilled, and have been equipped, they are sent to Richmond, and their places supplied with fresh volunteers. The Quartermaster of the rebel army still remains at Montgomery, where he has all of his stores, enough to last, it is believed, until October next.

The troops stationed at several of the camps have been removed to Clarksville, near the Kentucky line. Some of the troops have been ordered there from as far South as Marietta, Ga. Mr. RANDALL understood that from 40,000 to 50,000 have been concentrated there, with the intention of aiding the traitors in Kentucky in their design to take that State out of the Union. The various camps are well organized, and, although under very strict discipline, the men respect their officers.

The troops now being organized into regiments are not equipped, and many of the companies are not armed. Our informant has witnessed no cases of impressment, but knows that many of the men thought it advisable to join from fear of consequences. The soldiers generally, if paid at all, are paid in bonds.

The Fifth Alabama Regiment, now in Virginia, is composed mainly of boys, some of them only fifteen years of age.

The Louisiana Zouaves, so highly praised by the Southern press, Mr. RANDALL states, are the most infamous specimens of villainy he ever saw. Soon after they were organized, they marched from New-Orleans to Montgomery, and the day after their arrival, which was on Sunday, June 2, they revolted, having had nothing to eat since the previous Thursday night, but a few crackers, threw down their arms and came into the capital, where they committed some of the most aggravated and indecent outrages. They were subsequently induced to return to camp, and soon afterwards were ordered to Richmond. Many of the members joined the regiment as the best of two evils—to go to war or to the chain gang. Sixty of them deserted at Montgomery, and only two of the deserters were captured. They are eight hundred strong, and are armed with the United States musket.

The day that Mr. RANDALL arrived at Nashville, (June 14,) one regiment left that city for the State line, and two arrived, the immediate destination of whom was unknown. The latter were but illy supplied with arms, and had no uniforms or equipments. Instead of blankets, the men carried upon their shoulders bed-quilts of every imaginable hue and description.

About forty thousand of the troops in Virginia came from the camp at Corinth, Mississippi.

MR. RANDALL brought with him, from Alabama, letters from British subjects to the British Minister, Lord LYONS, who requested protection for themselves and property, the latter being in danger of confiscation.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Capt. WILLIAMS, of the Thirteenth New-York Regiment writes a letter to his mother detailing his experience in the battle of Bull Run. After describing a fruitless charge on a masked battery, he says:

"The Colonel then saw that there was no other way, ordered a retreat, when we started. I started with the rest, and as I got up to run a rifle ball struck me on the sole of my foot, bruising it pretty bad, causing me exquisite pain and tumbling me down into a little ditch. As soon as I fell I sprang up again, intending to leave, when a shell came into the ditch with a horrid roar. It struck the ground and bounded up, striking me on the thigh, and sending me up in the air about three feet. I fell on my back, stunned. I supposed that my hip was all torn to pieces, and when I recovered enough to think of myself, I put my hand to my hip and found no blood. I then began to think of escape. They had a company of riflemen whose sole business it was to pick off officers, and I saw that there was no chance for my life. Where I was I had to fairly burrow into the earth to get clear of the balls. I lay there some fifteen minutes, all the Northern forces being three-fourths of a mile away from me at the time, except four of my men, who would not leave till they saw the last of me. There were five or six boys laying dead by the side of me, and one alive. He started after a while to run, when a shot passed through his head, killing him. I stuck my head out above the grass and saw the rebels advancing, and I saw that I must run for it. I had to take off my belt and scabbard and pistol case. I took a gun from one of my men who had been shot, and with my sword in my teeth, and my pistol in my hand, I commenced drawing myself along on my stomach down the ditch. I went that way about six rods, till I came to the end of it, when I cautiously raised my head enough to see them coming. The man in advance was about ten rods from me, and had just caught sight of me. I raised the gun as gently as I could, and took deliberate aim for his heart, and drew the trigger. He dropped his gun, sprang up in the air and fell like a log.

As soon as I had fired, I sprang up and started on my race for life. Being an officer, as they could see by my shoulder-strap, drew upon me a tremendous fire. I heard the bullets zip past my ears, close enough to almost take away my breath.

I ran in a zigzag course, and by doing so, saved my life. I had to run nearly half a mile, at a pace that would have shamed *Flora Temple*. Our regiment was on the right of our brigade, and we consequently were in front. To show you what we did, I refer you to the inclosed paragraph, cut from the Washington *Star*. We were at least twenty rods ahead of the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Regiments, and we retreated in good order, and was the only regiment that rallied to cover the retreat.

Our loss is not as large as we supposed at first. The loss in my company is the largest in our regiment, being five killed, three wounded (not including myself) and three missing. Our retreat was dreadful. Dead men and horses, wagons, artillery and ambulances stopped the way. Masked batteries opened on us at every turn. As I said before, that Sunday morning at 2½ o'clock we started for the fight. I fought all day and marched all night, and was so lame that I could hardly step. Next day (Monday) it rained as hard as it could, and I was wet through to the skin. I had to pass the night in a cold, wet tent, without any blanket. I drank water out of mud-puddles in the road where the men and horses were rushing through—and I drank once in a pool that was as thick as batter, and a dead man lay with one-half of his body in it, his whole head being shot off. It makes me shudder to think of it. The cause of our defeat was bad Generalship. The boys are so badly jammed up and are so weary that we can do no service for two weeks at least. We are not allowed to cross the river into Washington under any pretence whatever, and are by that deprived of any of the comforts of life."

MORE NARROW ESCAPES.

The Hartford Cornet Band, says the *Courant*, lost all their instruments. The bass drum was completely riddled with balls. Mr. —, the drummer, strapped the drum to his back, and ran with the multitude, in the retreat from Bull's Run, and three or four Confederates fired at him repeatedly, riddling the drum, but fortunately missing the drummer. Mr. KING, the leader, received a bullet on the tip of his right elbow. He was standing behind a big tree for protection, and in resting against it, one elbow slightly projected—just far enough to permit a Confederate bullet to graze it, without hitting the bone. He was also hit by a bullet on the pocket, but his metalic mouth-pieces for the instruments, being in that pocket, took the whole force of the ball and saved his life. They were battered, and he was bruised by the force of the ball. He brings home a Confederate snare-drum as a trophy. His son was hurt by being run over, in the retreat, by a gun-carriage.

The flag-staff of the Regimental State color was shot off as the troops retreated from the field.

How Government Contracts are Made.

THE CONTRACT FOR ENGRAVING THE TREASURY BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would naturally be supposed that the Government, desiring any commodity incident to a national crisis like this, would seek to procure it in the most expeditious manner and at the most reasonable price. Directly opposite incentives seem, however, to have actuated the Treasury Department in procuring the engraving and printing for the new issue of Treasury notes.

The vast amount of these notes required necessarily requires the lapse of months before any of them can be available. There can be no doubt that all of the engraving talent in the country should be employed to have them completed at the earliest possible moment.

The low state of the Government finances would also seem to indicate the propriety of a judicious economy in the engraving—so expensive under all circumstances.

In spite of these facts the Secretary of the Treasury has not allowed the loyal engravers of the North to compete for the work.

He has made a subrosa arrangement through Mr CISCO, of New-York, by which one engraving monopoly secures the bulk of the contract.

He has, with apparent design, excluded engravers who could, under any bonds that might be desired, execute at least a portion of the work cheaper and quicker than the parties favored with the contract.

It seems to me to be highly reprehensible in any public officer to thus forget his duty to the citizens, while at the same time the operations of the Government are obstructed and rendered more expensive, for the benefit of the enemies of the country. Indignantly yours, LOYALTY.

CONTRACTS FOR HEAVY ARTILLERY, ETC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The general charges made against the various high Government officials of defrauding the people in the numerous contracts which are now daily being made, have, many of them, in various ways, been authenticated; but we will now add to the list of the Cataline the Pennsylvania cannon contract, the carrying of troops *via* the CAMERON Harrisburgh line to Washington, and the like, by some others, which have recently been brought to our knowledge.

A contract for a certain number of cannon was made. (It possibly was the one above alluded to; if so, the following fact will help make the fraud clearer to be seen.) These cannon with their carriages were to be furnished at $2,400 each. This contract went through several hands, until, finally, a prominent *physician* of this City *paid a bonus* for the contract for the rifled cannon without the carriage, which he agreed to furnish for $400 each. Possibly, the carriage might cost as much more. Now, who gets this immense difference?

Some months or so ago, a gentleman, furnished with high testimonials, went to Philadelphia, desirous of obtaining a contract for furnishing ambulances. Col. THOMAS then said that the specifications, etc., would be duly advertised—that he was the chief man in that Department; but the gentleman going to Washington found that Major SIBLEY was the Acting Quartermaster, who had the entire control of the matter. He was soon superseded by Capt. MEIGS. The statement was, however, explicit, that nothing could then be done, and that due advertisement should be made prior to any award. It was but a day or two after that a contract was entered into with a house in Newark to furnish twenty-four ambulances; and some week or so after an advertisement in the New-York TIMES invited proposals, on a Friday—in no other paper was it found—to furnish ambulances of two patterns, similar to patterns to be seen, one in Newark and another in New-Haven. These proposals were all to be handed in the *following Saturday*, and the contract would be awarded to the party who would furnish the largest number in the shortest time. Thus one day only was given to go to Newark and New-Haven to make an estimate, get vouchers and bondsmen, and forward the proposal to the required place. Was this not evidently a plan to put the contract into particular hands, and at a not very particular price.

The frauds that are being perpetrated are too gross to be ignored, and the community are beginning to be restive, seeing their business stopped, the taxes threatening, and the immense per centages which are stolen by the Government officials, from the Secretary down. The laborers are actually starving upon the pittance they can make. While the Government pays fair, if not very unfair and exorbitant prices for everything, the workman starves to enrich "middle men." Think of the poor getting fifty cents for making overcoats for the army; think of the miserable coats which the soldier has to wear when but a third of a fair price is given to the workman, that the bribe to the giver of the contract may be paid. The people cry aloud for the immediate removal of those venal officers, and if this is not speedily done, the people will know why. G.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

The Letters of the London Times' Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Illinois.

In my last letter I gave an account of what I saw on my way to the City of Memphis, and of my visit to the Secessionists' Camp, and brought up the narrative of the journey to my arrival at this place, which is the head-quarters of the Brigade of Illinois troops employed in behalf of the Union to keep a watch and ward over the important point which commands the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Major-Gen. PILLOW, of Tennessee, blockades the current of the united rivers at Memphis; Brig.-Gen. PRENTISS blockades both streams before they join at Cairo, higher up. The former is in the midst of friends; the latter is surrounded by enemies—across the rivers, in his rear, below, behind, and above him—in his very camp there are Secessionist feelings, sentiments and wishes, sometimes represented by actual force. There are in the larger States, about this vast region, conditions of opinion on the subject of Union or Secession, which are like the electrical phenomena of a conductor, charged by induction. As the States approach or recede from the great slave agriculturists, they become Secessionist, or divided, and finally Unionist. Western Virginia is rather Federalist than otherwise; Southern Illinois is in several Counties all but Secessionist; East and West Tennessee differ in sentiment on the great question. Missouri is also distracted by Federalist and Disunionist.

It may be that this schism will not only break up the Union, but even split up the States, for the sovereignty of which one part of the Republic is arrayed in arms against the other. The Secessionists, however, stop short with their universal remedy at the borders of each State, and do not admit the right of separation to any portion of a State unless it be in their own favor. A Union man is very glad to observe discussion in a State when it is brought about by the friends of the Government at Washington. A Northern man will endure anything but the idea of the Union being broken up; he becomes intemperate and angry if it be hinted at. But, in whatever way the end may be worked out, it is clear the means used in doing so are the old-fashioned machines in vogue in the Old World in the hands of despots, kings and rulers; and that the majority in States which was formerly the ruling power must be destroyed by the process. The argument of a self-governing people for the whole of the United States is now convenient enough; but we heard very different language when England demanded redress for the imprisonment of her subjects at Charleston, and when a British subject was seizen in New-York because he had destroyed a vessel in the service of the enemy. In fact, the whole of the philosophical abstractions on which the founders of the Republic based their Constitution have given away before the pressure of events, and every step that is taken by the Federal Government in vindication of its rights or prerogatives is embarrassed by difficulties which in the end must be cut by the sword. The authorities can scarcely deal even with a rebel privateer; and in the case of the schooner taken by the United States brig *Perry* in all but flagrant piracy, with proofs abundant of her guilt, there is no court to condemn her unless one be specially devised, inasmuch as she ought by law to be condemned in the United States Court, in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, where the United States processes at this moment are not of much effect. It is obvious that such an emergency as the present cannot be met by any constitutional devices. Republics in a crisis have always had recourse to dictators. If word-splitters, doctrine-mongers, and dodging politicians, at the forthcoming Congress of Washington, attempt to control the action of the Executive by "Constitutional" devices, motions, or resolutions, they will do more harm to the cause of the Union than all the militia Captains of the enemy's host.

A few hours took me out of the Southern camps to the Federalist position; but the secession sentiments traveled on board the steamer. An English steward, who left his country so long ago that he forgets all the feelings of his countrymen, expressed his opinion that the South would hold its own on the Slavery basis, and professed astonishment at the notion that Slavery was not in itself a good thing, which he found prevalent in Great Britain. The passengers were rather Secessionist than Unionist, and I must say, from what I have seen, there is far more leniency and forbearance shown by the United States authorities to the rebels than the latter exhibit towards those who are in favor of Federal principles, which are generally described down South as "Abolitionist." On landing at the levee of Cairo, the passengers went where they listed, and a very strong Secessionist from New-Orleans, who had traveled with me in the train going north on "business"—I suspect *tam Marte quam Mercurio*—was let go his way by Gen. PRENTISS, after a brief detention. Regarded from the river, Cairo consists of a bank of mud running out in the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio, in the shape of a horizontal <. The tops of certain unimpressive wooden stores appear above the bank, and one tall hotel rises aloft near the sharp end, before which the United States' flag floats with all its 34 stars. At the angle there is an earthwork, which is not yet complete, but which will soon be finished, in very good order. It is a redan, or rather a flêche, following the line of the banks, with a good profile and command—a regular ditch, scarp and counter-scarp, and it owes its excellence probably to the skill of Col. WAGNER, a Hungarian artillery officer, who is in charge of it. The hotel was crowded with men in uniform, and it was suggested by the landlord that one bed was large enough for two stout gentlemen,—my friend and myself—the thermometer being at one hundred degrees or so, in the shade, but there was a difference of opinion on that point, and finally we were quartered in a secluded little chamber, two-bedded, one-windowed, with a fine view into the back yard. The delta is strongly occupied by Illinois volunteer forces, with two field-batteries and several guns of position. On the opposite shore of the Mississippi, at a place called Bird's Point, in the State of Missouri, is a detached post, with field intrenchments, held by a regiment composed of Germans, Poles, and Hungarians, under Col. SCHUTTNER, about 1,000 strong, and several pieces of light artillery. Posts are also established higher up on the banks of each river, but on the bank of the Ohio, opposite to Cairo, the soil is tabooed. There is the "sacred soil" of Kentucky, and BERIAH MAGOFFIN has warned the United States and Confederate States off his premises. It is my belief, however, that Columbus will not be long unoccupied. The Kentuckians opposite Cairo are very strong Secessionists.

At the rear of the hotel, in the hollow between the levées of the rivers, is Camp Defiance, which must be the base of operations of any force proceeding down the Mississippi. On the morning after my arrival (June 20) I was introduced to Gen. PRENTISS, whom I found in a large room on the ground floor of the hotel, which is the head-quarters of the brigade. He is a man in the prime of life, about 40 years of age, with a clear, liquid blue eye, and very agreeable manner; smooth-faced, except as to the chin, which is adorned by the *barbe d'Afrique*, or goatee, so much affected in America; over the middle height, slight and active figure, and speaking with what is called a slight Western accent. Although he was aware I had just come from Memphis the General had the good taste not to ask any questions respecting the position, which is more than I can say of all I met on either side. By his elbow was his acting Aide-de-camp and Military Secretary, an Englishman named BINMORE, who was formerly engaged as Government stenographer at Washington, and has now sharpened his pencil into a sword. A number of officers were in the room, one of whom was a Hungarian, MILOTSKY; another a German, a third a Scotchman, a fourth an Englishman. In conversing on various matters, Gen. PRENTISS showed me, with a smile, the copy of a newspaper, published in Kentucky, which contained an "article" on himself that cannot readily meet with a parallel even in the journalism of this part of the world. For the benefit of your readers, I send it that they may judge what sort of a people it must be which tolerates the use of such language:

"There is a man now vegetating at Cairo, by name PRENTISS, who is in command of the forces at that point. His qualifications for the command of such a squad of villains and cutthroats are:—he is a miserable hound, a dirty dog, a sociable fellow, a treacherous villain, a notorious thief, a lying blackguard, has served his regular five years in the penitentiary, and keeps his hide continually full of Cincinnati whisky, which he buys by the barrel to save money. In him are embodied all the leprous rascalities, and in this living sore the gallows has been cheated of its own. This PRENTISS wants our scalp. We have no objection to his having it if he can get it; and we will propose a plan by which he may become possessed of that valuable article. It is this: Let him select 150 of his best fighting men, or 250 of the lager-beer Dutchmen, and we will select 100; then let both parties meet at a given point, where there will be no interruption of the scalping business, and then the longest pole will knock the 'persimmon.' If he does not accept this proposal he is a coward. We think the above proposition fair and equal."

These gems are from a paper called the *Crescent*, printed at Columbus, Kentucky, and edited by "Colonel" L. G. FAXON, of the Tennessee Tigers," a worthy and accomplished officer and gentleman, no doubt.

In the afternoon Gen. PRENTISS was good enough to drive me round the camp in company with Mr. WASHBURNE, member of Congress from Illinois, and several officers and gentlemen. Among them was Mr. OGLESBY, colonel of a regiment of Illinois volunteers, and, as it shows of what material the commanding officers of these regiments, on whose individual action so much depends, are made, I may be pardoned for stating that this excellent, kindly, and shrewd old man, who was responsible for the position and efficiency of 1,000 men, is one who raised himself from obscurity to a competence by the drudgery of a lawyer's office in spite of a defective education, and that he never handled a company in the field in his life. Apparently he is selected to be a colonel because he can make good homely telling speeches to his men, and he may think he will be a good officer just as he may imagine he is an excellent artilleryman because the first time he ever laid and fired a gun the other day the ball bit the tree at which it was aimed. The bulk of the troops are encamped in wooden sheds, provided with berths like those in a ship, which are disposed longitudinally, so as to afford the *maximum* of sleeping room. These sheds run continuously along the inward side of the levees, the tops of which are broad enough to serve as carriage roads. They answer well enough for temporary purposes, but would not do for a lengthened residence. There can be no drainage, as the ground on which they stand is below the water level. The parade is spacious and level enough—the bottom of a swamp which the troops have cleared, cutting down trees and removing stumps with great diligence and labor. Our drive extended up the Mississippi shore, past two field guns in position and some infantry tents, up to the camp of a company of Chicago Light Artillery and of Hungarian and German Volunteers, under Maj. MILOTSKY. The guns fired a salute on the arrival of the General, and the company were drawn up to receive him—an unequally-sized body of men, most of whom, however, were quite fit for any military duty. The Captain, Mr. SMITH, is, I should judge from his accent, a Scotchman, and he told me the men in his company represented a million and a half of dollars in property. The guns of the company, (brass six-pounders,) the horses, and equipments, were clean and in good order; the firing was well-timed. While seated in his tent several of the privates came forward outside, and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen," (to their own words,) and other airs, very pleasingly; but a severe reception awaited the guests on going outside, for the whole of the company were drawn up in line, and they then and there set up a shouting for "WASHBURNE," so that the honorable member was fain to comply and make a speech; and then Gen. PRENTISS made a speech under similar compulsion; and next Col. OGLESBY; and then your own correspondent, who has had quite enough of speaking in America, in his first and last effort, was forced to say he could not make a speech; and after other orations, in which the audience were always called "gentlemen!" we got off (with "three cheers") to the Hungarians, who were waiting for their turn—a fine, soldierly-looking set of men, of whom our Kentucky editor writes as follows:

"When the bow-legged, wooden-shoed, sour-krout stinking, bologna-sausage-eating, hen-roost-robbing Dutch sons of —— from Cairo had accomplished the brilliant feat of taking down the secession flag on the river bank, they were pointed to another flag of the same sort, which was flying gloriously and defiantly about two squares distant, (and which their guns did not cover,) and defied, yea, double-big black-dog dared (as we used to say at school) to take that flag down. The cowardly pups, the sheep-dogs, the sneaking skunks dare not do so, because those twelve pieces of artillery were not bearing upon it. And these are the people who are sent by LINCOLN to 'crush out' the South!"

The officer in command put them through light infantry drill, advance of line of skirmishers, charge, rally, retreat, &c., all well done, and they marched back singing to camp and gave three good cheers for the General. In our way back, the party stopped at another camp, which was enlivened by the presence of ladies, who had come some hundreds of miles to see husbands and brothers, and in the evening the usual parade took place near the hotel. Four regiments of about 700 each were on the ground, and never perhaps did any force only a few weeks in the field look more like soldiers, march more steadily in line or present a better appearance in the ranks. When drawn up in line, the difference of uniform in the various companies struck the eye as a disagreeable novelty—one with white crossbelts between two companies with black crossbelts, for example; but the line of bayonets was unwavering and uniformly sloped—all the ordinary work of a very ordinary regimental parade was performed by each with precision and rapidity, and the men were as fine fellows as could be seen in any infantry regiments of the line in any part of the world. The officers, however, did not seem very quick, orders were carried at a trot, the combined movements were slow, and a little clubbing took place in forming into line from columns of companies marching in *echelon*. Just as it was dark there came into camp, with a good band at their head, a remarkably stout-looking set of fellows, armed with rifle and bayonet, very tall, in heavy marching order, and stepping out like men who knew their business. Alas! that it should be so. But these are Col. SCHUTTNER's "Dutchmen," as they are called, who have been a little eccentric at Bird's Point, going on scouting parties, and making themselves generally active, either without or with the Colonel's sanction; and so they are marched to camp as a punishment for their want of discipline, and their place is taken by another battalion. I am informed the conduct of the troops on the whole has been very exemplary.

JUNE 21.—I visited the earthworks at the end of the levee. Col. Waagner was ill with the usual camp diarrhœa, but he would insist on getting up and showing me his performance. He has fought in many hard fields in Europe, served in the Hungarian war, and accompanied KOSSUTH to the United States. His right hand man, Lieutenant O'LEARY, was formerly a petty officer in the British Navy, served in the *Furious* in the Black Sea, and was in the Shannon brigade under the ever to be deplored sailor, who led them to the relief of Lucknow, and finally to the reduction of that ill-starred city. Mr. O'LEARY told me he was not much credited here when he recounted the manner in which Sir WILLIAM PEEL taught his sailors to toss about 68-pounders as if they were field-pieces. The work I found to be rather "crowded" with guns, but it gives promise of such strength as to enable the occupants to command both rivers effectually. The armament is quite adequate to all purposes, and consists of one 8-inch howitzer, two 24-pounders, two 32-pounders and some lighter guns, the whole being dominated by a 10-inch Columbiad in the centre, on a circular traversing slide, not yet mounted. The magazine is well made and lighted; it is the safest and best I have seen in the States. The practice I saw with a field-piece from the work at a small target 500 yards off, in order to try ricochet fire, was by no means bad, and would have speedily sunk a boat in the line of fire. Whenever a steamer is made out approaching Cairo, a gun is fired from one or other of the ports. The steamer then gives the private signal agreed upon, and, if she does not answer, is fired upon and brought to by round shot. In the evening, as I was walking up and down the levee after a day of exhausting heat, an extraordinary tumult attracted my attention, and on running to the hotel whence the noise proceeded, I discovered a whole regiment drawn up two deep without arms, and shouting out in chorus, "Water! water! water!" The officers were powerless, but presently Gen. PRENTISS came round the corner, and mounting on a [illegible] proceeded to address the soldiery in energetic terms, but in substance his remonstrance would have been considered, in a French or English army, as much a breach of discipline as the act it had censured. These men had broken out of barracks after hours, forced their officers and the sentries, and came up shouting to the head-quarters of their General to complain of a deficiency of water. The General addressed them as "Gentlemen." It was not his fault they wanted water. It was their officers who were to blame, not he. He would see they had water, and would punish the contractor, but they must not come disturbing him by their outcries at night. Their conduct was demoralizing to themselves, and to their comrades. Having rated the "gentlemen" soundly, he ordered them back to their quarters. They gave three cheers for the General, and retired in regular line of march with their officers. The fact was that the men on returning from a hot and thirsty drill found the water-barrels which ought to have been filled by the contractor empty, and not for the first time, and so they took the quartermaster's business into their own hands. Their officers did not wish to be very strict, and why? The term of the men's voluntary service is nearly over, they have not yet been enrolled for the service of the State; therefore, if they were aggrieved they might be disposed to disband and not renew their engagements, and so the officers would be left without any regiment to offer to the State. But they went off in an orderly manner, and Gen. PRENTISS, though much annoyed by the occurrence, understands volunteers better than we do. There is no doubt but that the Quartermaster's Department is in a bad condition in both Armies. Mr. FORSTALL has proposed to the Southern authorities to hang any contractor who may be detected cheating. There would probably be few contractors left if the process were carried into effect in the North. The Medical Department is better in the Northern than in the Southern armies. But even here there is not an ambulance, a cacolet, or a mule litter. When Gen. SCOTT made his first requisition for troops and money, or rather when he gave in his estimate of the probable requirements to carry on the war, I hear the Ministers laughed at his demands. They would be very glad now to condone for the original figures. Little do they, North or South, know what war must cost in money, in life, in misery. Already they are suffering, but it is but a tithe of a tithe of what is to come, for the life and the misery have not been expended and felt. In the Memphis papers two days ago, I saw a notification that drafts would be issued by the magistrates to families left in distress by the departure of their heads and supports to the seat of war. In the Cairo papers to-day I observe an appeal to the authorities to do something to aid the citizens reduced to pauperism by the utter stagnation of trade.

SATURDAY, June 22.—The information which Brigadier-Gen. PRENTISS received of movements on the part of Missouri Secessionists induced him, in pursuance, I presume, of instructions from the head-quarters of his district, or, possibly, on his own responsibility, to send out an expedition secretly, this afternoon, to break up their camp, and disperse or make them prisoners. It is in that sort of guerilla enterprises that much of the time and strength of the Federalists will be consumed. A good map of the States may fail to show the little village of Commerce, on the Mississippi, but it is about sixteen miles east of the town of Benton, and is about two hours' steaming from Cairo. Here the Confederates, or "rebels," as they are called in my present latitude, have collected in two or three small camps, in numbers to which report adds and deducts ciphers at pleasure. But Gen. PRENTISS does not think they can be over a few hundred men, judging from the force he sent against them. It is supposed these bands are the *débris* of Gov. JACKSON's followers, who have been encouraged by promises of support from Memphis to assemble as rallying centres for the Secessionists of Missouri, who would, no doubt, collect in considerable numbers if they were permitted, and would summon their defeated Governor, now an exile in Arkansas, to their head. But the position they occupy is very important in a strategical sense, as it commands the Mississippi above Cairo; and if they succeeded in getting a few guns they could stop the navigation of the river and cause serious embarrassment to the right flank and rear of the Nationalists posted on the junction of that river with the Ohio, as well as neutralizing the work at Bird's Point. In despite of their great violence of speech, the Secessionists, like other men in most parts of the world, abate their rage in the presence of armed force—*inter arma silent*; and the process which is going on in Missouri may be equally successful if it can be applied elsewhere. Any way, the results must show the Government at Washington that if they could have acted on the same principles elsewhere they would now be in a very different positon. The outcry which would have been raised against them could not be louder or stronger than it is at present. Why, Cairo itself was a centre of disaffection and secession, till the Illinois Volunteers occupied it militarily with artillery and a strong force of infantry. For days they were threatened with an attack, and were subjected to abuse and insults. All that has died away, and outwardly, at least, Cairo is Unionist, although Southern Illinois is by no means of the same mind, and Gen. PRENTISS finds it necessary to station troops along the railroad at the bridges to prevent any playful pranks in sawing the timbers or setting them on fire. It was nearly dusk before the expedition started. It consisted of about 700 men and one 6-pounder field-piece, under the command of Col. MORGAN, an officer who saw service during the Mexican war, and who has the reputation—I should think well-deserved—of being a skillful, brave, and prudent officer. I saw the companies paraded, and I must say their appearance was most creditable to the officers and the men themselves. Making allowance for diversity of arms and uniform, company by company, they were well set up, stout, powerful, infantry-looking, cheerful, and full of confidence, and among them were many old soldiers, particularly Germans and Hungarians. The field-piece was very well-horsed, properly provided with tumbril, spare wheel, and a full complement of well equipped gunners. As they marched on board the huge river steamer—a Pelion of light carpentery on an Ossa of engines and boilers—the men cheered in the old English style, and gave—three thundering "hurrahs" as the steamer backed out and set her bow against the stream. But now comes what seemed to me a little of the recklessness and want of foresight, or at least of precaution, which has been evident in more than one of the Federalist expeditions, with the usual consequences of disaster and loss. These men and horses and the gun were put on board this big tinder-box, all fire and touchwood. One small boat, capable of carrying a dozen men at most, hung at her stern. Imagine an explosion, and her engines are high pressure; a shot from a masked gun into her boiler, and her boilers are exposed; even heavy musketry fire opened suddenly from the wooded bank on the beehive-like deck, where the solitary gun could scarcely be worked, and the men could not be landed, and see what a catastrophe might ensue. To use a homely simile, there were "too many eggs in one basket." And there was no necessity for doing this, inasmuch as many steamers lay at the disposal of the authorities, and the steamer could easily have towed up flats or boats for the gun and men. A handful of horsemen would have been admirable to move in advance, feel the covers, and make prisoners for political or other purposes in case of flight; but the Americans persist in ignoring the use of horsemen, or, at least, in depreciating it, though they will at last find that they may shed much blood and lose much before they can gain a great victory without the aid of artillery and charges after the retreating enemy. From the want of cavalry, I suppose it is, the unmilitary practice of "scouting," as it is called here, has arisen. It was all very well in the days of Indian wars, for footmen to creep about in the bushes and shoot or be shot by sentries and pickets; but no civilized war, if there be such a thing at all in civil conflicts, recognizes such means of annoyance as firing upon sentinels, unless in case of an actual advance or feigned attack on the line. No camp can be safe without cavalry videttes and pickets, for the enemy can pour in impetuously after the alarm has been given, as fast as the outlying footmen can run in. In feeling the way for a column cavalry are invaluable, and there can be little chance of ambuscades or surprises where they are judiciously employed; but "scouting" on foot or adventurous private expeditions on horseback to have a look at the enemy can do, and will do, nothing but harm. Every day the papers contain accounts of "scouts" being killed and sentries picked off. The latter is a very barbarous and savage practice, and the Russian in his most angry moments abstained from it. If any officer wishes to obtain information as to his enemy, he has two ways of doing it. He can employ spies, who carry their lives in their hands, or he can beat up their quarters by a proper reconnoissance on his own responsibility, in which, however, it would be advisable not to trust his force to a railway train. In talking to Gen. PRENTISS, this evening, I was informed that the enemies' spies visit Cairo every day. Strict precautions are used to prevent access to the camps—a close chain of sentries is posted all around, and in the day a pass is necessary for admittance, unless one belongs to the force, and at night no one is admitted without the countersign. An Irish gentleman who had been evincing his satisfaction at the receipt of his wages *more Hibernico* just now attempted to get past us—"Who goes there?" "A friend—shure you know I'm a friend!" "Advance three paces and give the countersign." The gentleman approached, but was brought up by the bayonet. "Send for the Captain, and he'll give you the word bedad." The intercession was necessary, for two policemen came up in hot pursuit, and the General, who was sitting by, ordered the guard to deliver their prisoner to the civil power. For some extraordinary reason this act moved the prisoner to the greatest gratitude, and taking off his cap he exclaimed "Thank you, General; long life to you. Indeed, General, I'm greatly obliged to you on this account." Another sentry who challenged an officer in the usual way was asked by him, "Do you known the countersign yourself?" "Indeed, I don't, Sir; it's not 9 o'clock, and they haven't given it out yet." A very tolerably military band played outside the hotel in the evening, and I was pleased to see the quiet manner in which the bystanders of all ranks sat down in the chairs as they were vacant, close to the General, without any intrusion or any sense of impropriety arising from their difference in rank.

JUNE 22.—The expedition had not returned at 4 o'clock this evening when I started in the train for Chicago. I bade Gen. PRENTISS and the officers of his staff good-by, and I doubt not, if the Brigade is enrolled in the United States Army, it will do good service. At the present moment these officers are without pay, and they make a joke of their empty pockets; but it is one of those jokes which spoil by iteration. I saw more of Cairo from the windows of the carriage than it was my lot to behold during my stay in the place. The rail is laid on the levee, and I looked down on a flat land, which would become a swamp if Ohio and Mississippi were not kept out assiduously, dotted with wooden houses, a church or two, and some poor shanties, in wonder that people could live in it on any food but quinine. The lower story of the houses built along the levee must be below water level, and proper drainage cannot be effected. A short way outside the "city" there is, indeed, a veritable swamp, out of which a forest of dead trees wave their ghastly leafless arms. But Cairo is to be a great place when all the land between the two rivers is filled up and raised above inundation. Mound City, the first station, is occupied by an outpost or small camp. It consists of several log huts, some tumbling rotten wood hovels, and a fine growth of trees,—white oaks, &c. Land here is to be had at $10 to $25 an acre. Better land lay further on, and through fields and cleared ground, where the "army worm," however,—not a soldier, but an insect of that name,—had been at work, we passed on to Jonesborough, a large village of houses and stores, with an "eating and drinking saloon;" and next came to Cobden, named after one who is better known than the JONES, who founded the former settlement. The name of the great political economist and reformer has not worked a spell upon the place, for it has more drinking saloons than manufactories, and the houses,—vote and all,—would not be thought much of even by a Dorsetshire peasant. The inhabitants of Cobden are to be counted by the dozen rather than by the hundred. It may be "great hereafter." Carbondale, still further on, is a more flourishing-looking and larger village, and it possesses a "bank," which does its business in a small wooden house resplendent with the names of "cashier" and "president" painted on a sign-board. In spite of the name there is no coal here, but a large field of bituminous deposit, good for domestic purposes, crops out in the prairie at a nice little place called Dugoyne, some miles further on, and is sold at the pit's mouth for $1 25, or about 5s. 2d. a ton. Here, out of compliment to Cairo, perhaps, is a store rejoicing in the style and title of "The Commercial Emporium of Egypt," and in keeping with the primitive habits of the people, there was an announcement on the boards that the terms were "Cash or Produce."

JUNE 23.—A large-bodied Yorkshireman, who had a full share of most of the attributes of his shire folk, in the service of the land department of the Illinois Central Railroad, gave me all the information necessary about the country. He was called "Major" by his intimates, and, said he, with a wink, "Once I was a Major, but, unfortunately, there was a word before it—I was troop sergeant major in the Queen's Bays." He pointed out the fat places where "we put our Englishmen" when they come to settle on the prairie lands on which we were just entering as morning broke, and seemed hopeful of a grand future for the vast plains, which only stand in need of a little wood to render them fit for the reception of despairing agriculturists when the war fever is over. How pleasant it was to see white faces in the fields, to gaze on the waving corn, and on the martial rows of wheatsheafs! to behold the villages and the Christian spires rising in the distance; to observe, as it were, under one's eyes the growth of civilized communities; the village swelling into the town, and the town grasping the dimensions of a city. And how wonderful has been the work of the rail; in a night it has spanned the interval between war and peace, between sedition and contentment. Last night we traveled through lines of outposts, over danger-haunted bridges, by camps where the soldiers watched eagerly for their supply of bread, and cheered lustily as it was delivered to them from the train, for without its aid they could get none. This morning Union flags floated from the little stations. Corn is abundant. The vast plains are rich with crops, or are ready to yield to the tilth. A city worthy of such a name rises above the waters of the sea-like lake whose waves roll from the boundless horizon in crisping foam on the smooth sandy beach. The pure clear air invigorates the frame, weakened by the warm, clammy breath of the South. The notes of the mocking bird are heard no more, but the prairie hen gets up with a sharp whirr from the roadside, and drops with her brood into the deep, flowering clover; the partridge calls from the stubble, and instead of the foul turkey buzzard and his lazy wheel, swoops the gray falcon over the broad meadow in rapid curves. Chicago receives us, and comfort, cleanliness, quiet, good meat, butter and bread—of which, indeed, we had a foretaste at the refreshment rooms at Centralia, where I took tea last night—assures the traveller that he is not the inmate of a Southern hotel.

A SEVERE SHOCK.—An employe of one of the City Telegraph Companies, while at work repairing the line in West Philadelphia, on Saturday, was severely injured by a shock of electricity. He was climbing a pole with one end of a connected wire in his hand, when there was a sharp flash of lightning. A shock of the electricity caused him to let go his hold of the pole, and he fell to the ground. He was taken up insensible and carried home in that condition. Several squares from where he was at work the lightning shivered a small tree.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 30.*

PLON PLON.—A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The Assistant Secretary of State has gone to New-York to invite Prince NAPOLEON and Princess CLOTILDE to visit Washington, and make their home during their stay at the White House."

LAW REPORTS.

Discretionary Powers of a Judge at Nisi Prius.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Lewis vs. *Ryan*.—BY THE COURT: BRADY, J.—The defendant in this action was sued as a stockholder of the United States Gutta Percha Belting and Packing Company, who had become liable to pay the plaintiff's demand against that Company, in consequence, it was alleged, of its omission to comply with certain requirements of the statute. The complaint alleged that the defendant was a stockholder of that Company. The defendant, in his answer, admitted that he was a stockholder, as thereafter mentioned, and he then denied any allegation in the complaint not answered. The defendant, for a further answer, then averred that the stock held and owned by him was issued by the Company in payment for property purchased by its trustees, and necessary for their business, and that it was full paid stock, not liable to any further calls or payments. On the trial the plaintiff gave no evidence as to the defendant's ownership of the stock held by him, and when he rested his case the defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint upon that ground and others which he supposed to be fatal to the plaintiff's right to recover. When the motion was made, as it appears from the return, the plaintiff offered to produce additional evidence of the defendant's ownership, and applied for permission to resume his case, but the Court denied the application, as it was of opinion that the defendant was entitled to his motion on the other grounds advanced by him. Assuming the Justice to have dismissed the complaint upon failure of proof as to the character of the defendant's stock, his decision was correct. The defendant's answer was a denial that he held any other stock than such as was exempt by law from the penalties prescribed by the statute. He admitted that he held the stock mentioned in his answer, but denied everything not answered. If the answer in respect to stock was not a full and complete answer, then the allegation in the complaint as to the ownership of the stock was denied, and the burden of proof was thrown upon the plaintiff. The defendant, as to the ownership of stock, was in *foro-conscientia*, and could not deny such ownership, and therefore had the right to state the facts connected with his stock as a part of the admission. The admission did not aid the plaintiff, because the owner of such stock is not liable for the debts of the Company. (Laws of 1853, chap. 333, page 705.)

The difficulty which is presented in this case, however, arises from the observation of the Justice, that he thought the defendant entitled to his motion to dismiss the complaint on other grounds than the one just considered. How is this declaration to be construed? If a refusal to receive the additional evidence, then he erred. The right to give further evidence was absolute before the motion was decided. The cases in which it has been held to be matter of discretion, and those in which the evidence has been given on both sides and the cases closed: Edwards *vs.* Sherratt, 1 East., 604; Alexander *vs.* Byron, 2 Johns. Cas., 318; Mercer *vs.* Sayre, 7 Johns. Rep., 306.

The mere fact of a plaintiff resting cannot be regarded as a bar to this right to furnish further proof; and, indeed, it may be said that his case cannot be regarded as closed where the defendant has given no evidence, as long as he has testimony to give upon a fact not completely established or made out *prima facie*, and which is essential to his recovery. But assuming it to be a matter of discretion, then it must be said, in this case, that the discretion was not exercised, or, if exercised, it should be considered that additional evidence was produced. The Justice seems to have conceded that if the second ground for a nonsuit was removed, the other objections would be fatal, and the case is analogous to Mercer *vs.* Sayre (7 John. Rep., 306, *supra*,) in which, after the evidence was closed and the defendant's counsel had summed up, and the counsel for the plaintiff was addressing the jury, the defendant's counsel asked permission to give evidence of a material fact. The Judge presiding thought he could not admit it without the plaintiff's consent, and the plaintiff declining, it was rejected. A new trial was granted, and the Court, in *banc*, said that the Judge, under the circumstances of the case, had a discretion to admit the evidence, and it ought, in sound discretion, to have been admitted. If the plaintiff had a right to give the additional proof, or if the right to produce it depended upon the discretion of the Justice, then it should have been allowed. Upon the facts stated, however, the conclusion should be that the complaint was dismissed in the Court below upon the other grounds suggested by the defendant's counsel, and upon the assumption, therefore, that the additional proof offered would have removed the objection as to the kind of stock owned by the defendant. Having arrived at this result, it becomes necessary to see whether any of those grounds were tenable. The first is, that it did not appear that the judgment had been docketed in Queens County, or that any valid execution had been issued thereon. This was not well taken.

The Clerk of Queen's County testified that a transcript of the judgment mentioned in the complaint had been received by him and was docketed, and he furnished a copy of the transcript so docketed. There was no evidence affecting the official character of the transcript and no question asked the Clerk affecting its authenticity. This testimony was therefore sufficient, *prima facie*, to put the defendant to his proof.

The next reason assigned why the complaint should be dismissed is, that the debt upon which the judgment was recovered was not contracted to be paid within a year. This objection cannot be sustained. The debt contracted was the rent agreed to be paid for the use of the premises in Liberty-street, for the period of one year, and in quarterly payments. It was, therefore, not a debt which was contracted not to be paid within a year. The remaining objection was that it appeared by the complaint that the action was brought directly upon the judgment itself, and not to charge the defendant with the debt upon which the judgment was founded. This objection cannot be sustained. The judgment was a debt (Andrews *vs.* Murray, 9 Abb. Pr. R. 8,) and the judgment roll disclosed the claim upon which it was based. The existence of such debt against the Company was sufficiently established by proof of the judgment, and there was no pretence that the judgment was procured by fraud, or was invalid by reason of any error committed in obtaining it. The question of the necessity of proving the original debt in actions against stockholders, formed under the act of 1848, has been considered by Justice Bacon, in Belmont *vs.* Coleman (21 N. Y. Rep., 96.) And although the law was not declared in that case, I think the conclusions of Justice Bacon are correct. If the judgment, upon which the plaintiff relies, was not obtained by confession, fraud or collusion, and is not invalid by reason of some error, of which advantage can be taken collaterally, it should be received as *prima facie* evidence of the existence of a debt against the Company, putting the defendant to his proof either of fraud, collusion, error, or that the debt was not, in truth, due from the Company. I think the judgment should be reversed. Upon a new trial the plaintiff can make such further proof as he deem advisable upon the questions at issue.

HILTON, J.—I concur in reversing this judgment, upon the ground that the Justice improperly refused to allow the plaintiff's offer, after he had rested his case, but before the complaint had been actually dismissed, to give additional evidence establishing the defendant's liability. (Mercer *vs.* Sayre, 7 John., 306.)

The offer made called upon the Judge to exercise a discretion respecting it, and it would have been a sound discretion, under the circumstances disclosed in this case, to have admitted the proof.

Judgment reversed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Sophia Lasell vs. *Moses Stroustengle et al.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*William A. Ives* vs. *James D. Kay et al.*—Case and exceptions settled.

Smith Davis et al. vs. *Cornelius Duffie*.—Judgment settled.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Merritt* vs. *Millard*.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Bruce et al. vs. *Ramsen*.—The defendant admits that he has disposed of his property. His explanations and reasons assigned are unsatisfactory. The application to discharge the order of arrest is denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 30, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..reg.	86½	250 Pacific M. S. Co....	71
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Con.	79½	100 do..........s60	70
6,000 Trea. 6 ₱ c. 2 yrs.	96¾	50 do..........	[illegible]
11,500 do............	96½	50 do..........b30	70½
1,000 do............	96½	50 Hud. Riv. R........	33½
11,000 Tenn. State 6's '90	42	50 do............	33
6,000 Virginia State 6's	50	20 do............	33½
1,000 Mich. State 6s,'78	89	225 N. Y. Cen. R.....c	75¾
3,000 Ill. Cen. Bonds '75	89	50 do..........c	75¾
2,000 Geo. State 6s.....	67	100 do..........s30	75
600 G. 6s pay. in Geo.	65	1150 do..........c	76
61,000 Mo. State 6s.....	41	100 do.....s3 p&c	75¾
5,000 do.........s30	40¾	50 do..........b30	76
5,000 do............	40¾	50 do..........s3	75½
2,000 Mo. 6s Is. to H. & St. J. R.	46	250 do............	75¾
5,000 do............	45½	200 do..........s30	75¾
500 La. State 6s......	57	25 Harlem Railroad..	10⅝
2,000 Cal. State 7s.....	76	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.....s30	62½
6,000 N. C. State 6s.....	60½	300 do............	62¾
2,000 Gal & Chic. 1st M.	100	500 do............	62⅝
1,000 D., L. & W. R. 1st M.	96	20 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	91
25 Merchants' Bank....	90	15 do............	94½
50 Union Bank........	90	50 Gal. & Chic. R. s10	[illegible]
100 Bank of Commerce.	79½	300 do..........c	[illegible]
5 Hanover Bank.....	70	25 Cleve. & Toledo R.	[illegible]
50 Canton Company...	9⅝	100 do............	[illegible]
250 do............	9½	450 do............	[illegible]
50 do............	9⅝	100 Chic. & R. I. R..b30	[illegible]
13 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	85	25 do............	[illegible]
70 Erie Railroad......	24	100 do............	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	86½	25 Pacific M. S. Co. s30	[illegible]
7,000 do............	86¾	12 do............	70½
9,000 U. S. 5s, '74, coup.	79	25 do............	[illegible]
5,000 Trea. 6 ₱ Ct. 2 Year	96½	25 N. Y. Cen. R....s30	[illegible]
1,750 do............	96¾	150 do............	75⅝
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	91	6 Erie Railway Pref.	[illegible]
1,000 N. C. State 6s.....	60½	50 Hud. Riv. R........	33
1,000 Georgia State 6s.	67	300 Harlem Railroad...	10⅝
5,000 Missouri State 6s	40¾	50 Harlem R. Pref. ..	[illegible]
16,000 do............	41	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip ..	62¾
15,000 Ten. State 6s, '90.	42½	100 Mil. & Pr. Du Chien R.	14½
32 Bank of Commerce.	79		

TUESDAY, July 30—P. M.

We have to report a comparatively dull business on the Stock Exchange to-day. The prices are generally ¼ ₱ cent. lower than on Monday, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. better than at the close of last week. The Share dealings, with the single exception of New-York Central, are unusually tame. Central is made fairly active by the closing of the transfers to-morrow for the August Dividend, when a considerable number of *short* contracts and borrowed Stock will be settled up. Most of the preparations are supposed to have been made to-day, the cash stock commanding 76 ₱ cent., while new contracts, to run to the reopening of the transfers, were offered at ⅜@½ ₱ cent. lower. The cash price finally closed about the same as yesterday afternoon, 75¾@⅞ ₱ cent. The advance of yesterday on Illinois Central was lost, and Pacific Mail fell back to 70⅜@70½ ₱ cent. The Western Railways were generally neglected, neither buyers nor sellers of the speculative class manifesting much interest in Galena, Rock Island, Toledo or the Michigan roads. The holders of these stocks on the Street are equally indisposed to press them on sale.

There was more done in State and National Stocks than on the share list, though the aggregate business in these has fallen off this week, owing, in part, to the reduced supply of Border State Stocks from the Banking Departments of the West. Tennessees are 42@42¼ and Missouris 41 ₱ cent., a decline on the latter of ¼@½ ₱ cent. from the best sales of yesterday. The offering of Virginias, Louisianas, North Carolinas and Georgias is much reduced, and prices are firm. Sales of Virginias as high as 50 ₱ cent., and North Carolinas, 60½ ₱ cent. The National Funded Stocks are ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. An increased interest is taken at the Exchange Board in the two-year 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes, a fair amount of which have been issued of late to Government contractors at par, and which are reselling in the market at 96¼@96¾ ₱ cent. As this process will not probably be continued by the Department after the new 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes are prepared, the purchase of 6 ₱ cents. at the going rates is not a bad speculation, especially as the Notes can be turned into the Custom-house for duties at par. The State list is assisted in Missouris by the proposed action of the Convention, and also on Missouris, Tennessees, Virginias, &c., by the reported heavy reduction in the supply of these Stocks in the Illinois Banking Department. A leading Domestic Exchange firm in the Street furnishes the following comparative return; the reduction having in reality taken place since about May 1, although dated as from January:

	January 6, 1861.	January 27, 1861.
Missouri	$3,026,000	$566,000
Tennessee	3,321,000	1,071,000
Virginia	1,284,000	432,000
Louisiana	507,000	131,000
North Carolina	888,000	230,500
South Carolina	100,000	92,000
Georgia	335,000	129,000
	$9,461,000	$2,701,500
Decrease		$6,759,500

Late in the afternoon the Share List closed about as follows, the market being steady:

Central	75¾	Galena	69¾
Hudson	33¾	Rock Island	39
Reading	36	Panama	107
Harlem	10⅝	Mich. Central	41¼
Harlem preferred	24¼	Pacific	70½
Mich. Guaranteed	27¾	Missouris	41½
Illinois Central	62⅝	Tennessees	42¾

The bidding for the City Bank Shares to-day shows a steady feeling, as follows:

New-York	83	Manhattan	120
Merchants'	90	Mechanics'	85
Union	90	America	95
City	111	Seventh Ward	100
State of New-York	75	Commerce	79½
Broadway	121	Ocean	70
American Exchange	80½	Hanover	70
Corn Exchange	75	Continental	70½
Importers' & Traders'	82	Manufac. & Merchants'	77

In the Railway Mortgages there was not much done. The bidding was as follows:

N. Y. Central Sixes	92½	Lake Erie & W. firsts	64
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	98½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	95
N. Y. Cen. Sevens, Con.	102	M. Cen. 8 ₱ c., 1869-72	92
Erie firsts, '68	102	M. Cen. new firsts, '82	94
Erie seconds, '59	98	M. So. 7 ₱ cent. seconds	60
Erie seconds, ext., '64	97	N. Indiana firsts	78
Erie thirds, '83	70	N. J. Goshen Line, '68	74
Hudson R. thirds, '75	79	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	72
Hudson R. Con., '67	75	Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ cent., '75	89½
Harlem seconds, '64	70	T. H. & A. 7 ₱ c. firsts	60
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	84
Gal. & Chicago firsts	100	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d se's	37
Gal. & Chic. seconds	94	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15
Chi. & Rock I. firsts	93	Han. & S. Jos'h firsts	25

In the Money market there is nothing new occurring to-day. The steamers from Europe deliver about $600,000 in gold. The Foreign Exchanges are steady, and the selection of Merchant bills on England not so large as last week. The bulk of Domestic Produce taken for Export does not fall off materially, but prices are lower and the values for the week consequently reduced. The comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,193,255	$1,612,984	$2,083,966
Prev. reported	36,121,846	49,082,299	74,093,468
Since Jan. 1	$37,315,101	$50,695,283	$76,177,434

The leading Bankers are getting 107¾@⅞ on London, and Merchant bills go at 107@107¼ ₱ cent.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the third week in July were as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$5,167 75	$2,878 60
Freight	17,853 21	15,914 62
Total	$23,020 96	$18,793 22
Decrease		$4,227 74

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the third week in July:

	1860.	1861.
From Passengers	$6,886	[illegible]
From Freight	4,762	[illegible]
Total	$11,648	[illegible]
Increase		[illegible]

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, for the week ending July 23, were as follows:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$5,157 02	$6,829 96
Freight	14,399 23	14,503 37
Sundries	855 83	853 05
Total	$20,412 08	$22,186 38
Decrease	1,774 30	

The earnings of the Chicago and North Western Railway, for the third of July, were:

1860	$8,630 94
1861	17,370 93
Increase	$8,739 99

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable August 1.

The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, to-day, were:

Received from all sources	[illegible]
Payments on all accounts	[illegible]
Balance in all funds	[illegible]
Treasury notes	[illegible]
For Customs	[illegible]

The following is the specie list, per *Borussia*, from Hamburg: £600 to W. Schall & Co.; $925 to Kunhardt & Co. From Havre: £40,000 to W. Schall & Co. From Southampton: £600 to Colgate & Hoffman; £10,000 to B. Berend & Co.; £1,200 to Schepeler & Co.; £3,000 to Fachiri & Co.; £25,070 to Brown Bros. & Co.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	July 29.	July 22.	July 29.	July 22.
Philadelphia	$3,225,000	$3,253,000	$561,000	[illegible]
North America	[illegible]	2,653,470	1,066,027	[illegible]
Farmers & Mech.	4,291,286	4,330,072	1,433,934	1,515,710
Commercial	1,448,000	1,406,000	397,089	476,000
Mechanics'	1,445,000	1,439,298	364,385	[illegible]
N. Liberties	1,162,000	1,162,000	380,000	[illegible]
Southwark	740,647	809,574	374,050	[illegible]
Kensington	617,316	635,070	181,996	[illegible]
Penn Township	611,577	588,444	331,108	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	1,357,855	435,782	[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	1,003,855	965,580	187,330	[illegible]
Commerce	674,026	676,447	217,193	[illegible]
Girard	[illegible]	[illegible]	346,464	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	438,548	442,785	167,278	[illegible]
Consolidation	415,557	409,011	103,418	[illegible]
City	661,762	657,982	142,065	[illegible]
Commonwealth	360,122	[illegible]	88,525	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	386,000	362,000	153,000	187,000
Union	303,900	290,055	87,555	[illegible]
Total	23,927,423	23,942,341	$7,159,969	[illegible]

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	July 29.	July 22.	July 29.	July 22.
Philadelphia	$1,758,000	[illegible]	$227,000	$233,000
North America	[illegible]	2,221,602	252,102	260,897
Farmers & Mech	[illegible]	[illegible]	353,730	354,460
Commercial	844,000	835,000	96,000	96,000
Mechanics'	733,652	739,308	119,700	122,120
N. Liberties	885,000	882,000	93,000	83,000
Southwark	692,141	[illegible]	65,645	66,600
Kensington	427,944	[illegible]	109,128	[illegible]
Penn Township	494,319	484,573	54,185	53,115
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	99,990	[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	495,124	476,355	63,716	[illegible]
Commerce	686,826	690,879	56,945	60,175
Girard	853,793	841,878	169,785	184,535
Tradesmen's	371,176	377,451	60,067	[illegible]
Consolidation	204,961	204,111	69,666	65,260
City	[illegible]	234,800	45,315	51,765
Commonwealth	155,924	[illegible]	67,025	70,535
Corn Exchange	315,000	322,000	54,000	56,000
Union	189,086	195,755	32,757	35,145
Total	16,026,267	16,190,876	$2,091,770	$2,123,922

The aggregates of the Bank statement compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	July 22.	July 29.	Difference.
Capital Stock	[illegible]	$11,811,530	
Loans	23,942,341	23,927,423	Dec..$14,918
Specie	7,477,298	7,159,969	Dec..317,329
Due from other B'ks	1,299,904	1,516,324	Inc..216,420
Due to other Banks	2,881,735	2,783,595	Dec..98,140
Deposits	16,190,876	16,026,267	Dec..164,609
Circulation	2,123,922	2,091,770	Dec..32,152

The following views of an old New-York Importer have been addressed to one of the City delegation in Congress, in regard to the revision of the Tariff:

MY DEAR SIR—Knowing you feel a deep interest in the welfare and of the trade and commerce of this City, I have taken the liberty of addressing you on the Tariff question, and will make my remarks as brief and simple as possible. You are aware the Morrill Tariff has beggared the Treasury and ruined the importing interest, and had it not been for the very great exports to Europe of Breadstuffs, the shipping interest would have shared the same fate; while, at the same time, the manufacturers of this country have received no benefit from it, and nine-tenths of them will tell you that they needed no more protection than the tariff of 1857 gave them. I therefore think, if it was *now* adopted, it would be satisfactory to all concerned, with an addition of ten or fifteen per cent. on all free articles in it, together with the duties proposed by the Secretary on tea, coffee and sugars. It is simple and easily understood at the Custom-house, and will give the Government *double the revenue* it would get under the Morrill, or the one now under consideration, which is very full of complications, and calculated to give nothing but trouble and annoyance to all concerned. By adopting 1857, it would set the wheels of Commerce moving again, and if you can have it introduced and passed, this session, you will immortalize yourself, and, at the same time, do a lasting benefit to this City at large. A large petition was forwarded from here, on this subject, signed by all the respectable houses, some time since. Hoping you will excuse me for troubling you at this time, Yours very truly.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 33 bbls. of Ashes, 13,147 bbls. Flour, 520 bbls. Corn Meal, 91,821 bushels Wheat, 107,866 bushels Corn, 14,181 bushels Rye, 33,900 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Malt, 329 pkgs. Provisions and 437 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½@$5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales have been reported at 28c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand to-day, and 2,300 bags have been disposed of at 13¾c.@14½c. ₱ lb, usual terms; other kinds have been inactive. The receipts of Rio during the week have been 3,152 bags—the prize cargo of the *Sally Magee*. The week's sales of Rio have been 17,000 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 2,500 ₱ *Roanoke*, at 13¾c.@14½c.; 1,143 ₱ *Imperador*, at 12¾c.@13c.; 382 ₱ *Mary Helen*, at 14¾c.; 1,000 ₱ *Bullion*, at 13¾c.; 1,066 ₱ *Markwell*, at 14c.; 2,144 ₱ *Leighton*, at 13c.; 7:6 ₱ *Australia*, at 13¾c.@14¾c., and 3,519 Santos, ₱ *Fairfax*; 2,092 by auction, at 13¾c.@18¾c., averaging $14 85—balance on private terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 164,728 bags, including 142,841 bags Rio and Santos, 12,053 bags Maracaibo, 5,605 bags St. Domingo, 2,164 bags Java, 600 bags Bombay, 558 bags Jamaica, 520 bags Costa Rica, and 387 bags Laguayra. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 19c.@20c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 15c.@16c.; Rio, 11¾c.@14¾c., and St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c. ₱ lb, usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
July 27—New-Orleans	4,000
July 27—Baltimore	16,000
July 27—Philadelphia	3,000
July 30—New-York	142,841
Grand total	165,841

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand to-day at our quotations. Sales 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Middling, ₱ lb	16	16⅛	16¼	16⅜
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	16½	16⅝	17⅛	17½

CANDLES—Have been sparingly sought after, including Adamantine, at 16½c.@17c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, and prices have favored buyers. The demand from shippers has been restricted, the news by the *Africa* having been regarded as unfavorable. The reported sales reach 15,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 05@4 10; poor to choice extra State, at $4 00@$4 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 30; superfine Western, at $3 95@$4 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 20@$5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 25@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 75@$4 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 05, chiefly at $4 95@$5 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00	@$4 10
Extra State	[illegible]	@ 4 50
Superfine Western	3 95	@ 4 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	[illegible]	@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25	@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75	@ 4 85
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio trade brands	5 10	@ 6 25
Fancy Genessee	4 55	@ 4 70
Extra Genessee	4 75	@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand, at steady prices. Sales 900 bbls., at $5 65@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active, including superfine, at $3 90@$4, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,150 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, at $2 50@$3 65 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; $3 for Fairfax Mills, and $3 @$3 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been less active, owing, partly, to the high prices asked. The principal business has been in Raisins, at $2 40@$2 50 for Layer, and $1 40@$1 50 for Bunch, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and prices have declined slightly. The news by the *Africa* has tended to check the inquiry from shippers. Sales 141,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 20@$1 22; Amber do. (Winter,) at $1 16; Red Western, very inferior to prime, at $1 10@$1 15, chiefly at $1 14@$1 15; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1@$1 01. Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 82c.@99c.; Racine Spring at 96c.@98c.; Northwestern Club at 93c.@95c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at 71c.@92c.; new Red Delaware, at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is coming forward better, being in active request. Sales 157,000 bushels, at 41c.@46c. for poor to choice mixed Western; 38c.@40c. for damaged do., 47c.@48c. for Western Yellow; 48c. for do. Western White ₱ bushel. Rye is in good request at 62c.@63c. for Northern, and 47c.@49c. for Western, ₱ bushel. Sales 13,500 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 25c.@28c.; Western at 30c.@32½c., and State at 32c.@33c. ₱ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. EDWARD HILL reviews thus: "The market for Flour, at the date of my last Circular, was somewhat depressed, but in the fortnight's interval there has been more activity, both for home use and shipment, and with moderate receipts and favorable weather for holding the article, the trade has assumed a firmer tone, and prices have advanced 25c.@30c. ₱ barrel on fresh ground Medium and Extra brands of State. Other descriptions are held with more firmness without any material improvement in value. Our Wheat market has been active and firm, particularly for the best samples of Amber, and that quality has been sought for and obtained the highest rates. The lower grades are sold with more difficulty at irregular prices. The demand has been chiefly for England and France, the extent of which is shown by the clearances for the fortnight ending the 26th inst., being to England and Ireland 81,514 bbls. Flour, 1,013,143 bushels Wheat, 166,947 bushels Indian Corn, 1,265 bbls. Oat Meal, 2,448 bushels Peas. To France, 311,440 bushels Wheat, 465 bbls. Flour, 25,636 bushels Corn; to the Continent, 6,702 bbls. Flour, 61,946 bushels Wheat, 73,170 bushels Rye. At the close of yesterday's Exchange Flour and Wheat were held firmly with a moderate advance, but the sales were to a moderate extent. For Indian Corn there has been a fair inquiry, but increased receipts and high rates of freight have caused a slight decline. Rye is steady and inactive."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1860.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	July 20, 1861	1,632,173	[illegible]	6,493,874
New-Orleans	June 14, 1861	179,427	66,767	1,464,287
Philadelphia	July 18, 1861	174,434	1,482,433	695,628
Baltimore	July 18, 1861	127,031	947,348	853,200
Boston	July 19, 1861	113,676	13,932	14,100
Other Ports	July 12, 1861	150,320	2,307,997	15,451
Total		2,377,021	[illegible]	9,536,540
To about same period, 1860		537,265	3,048,050	2,141,869
To about same period, 1859		93,263	424,876	342,013
To about same period, 1858		1,292,623	6,176,317	3,516,691

To the Continent.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	July 16, 1861	61,533	[illegible]	41,023
Other ports to latest date		7,196	9,073	3,042

Rye, 253,762 bushels.

HAY—North River has been in fair supply and limited request, chiefly for local use, at 50c.@70c., for poor to prime old, and 35c.@65c. for new crop, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, including last year's crop, at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 12½ ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 85c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—A limited inquiry prevails for Ingot Copper, Scotch Pig Iron, Pig Lead and Tin, at essentially unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, 24 hhds. Porto Rico at 28c.@29c.; a small lot of English Island at 27c.; and 60 hhds. Clayed Cuba, for distilling, at 14c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been scarce and in demand, Wilmington closing at $6 25@$6 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Estimated stock at the close, 5,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, yet quoted at from 80c.@82½c. ₱ gallon. Estimated stock, 6,000 bbls. Tar has been in limited request, at from $3@$3 37½ ₱ bbl. Estimated stock at the close, 9,000 bbls. Resin has been actively sought after, at decidedly higher and rising prices, closing with Common, at $3 37½@$3 50; Strained, at $3 50@$3 62½; and No. 2, at $3 75@$4 25 ₱ 310 lbs.; with low to fine and pale No. 1, at $4 50@$6 50, and Virgin, at $7 50@$8, ₱ 280 lbs. Estimated stock of Resin at the close, 60,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to July 30, 1861.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	29,620	21,260
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	43,502	16,841
Resin, bbls	192,087	162,295
Tar, bbls	47,837	22,072

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed have been in very moderate request at uniform prices. Crude Whale, 41c.@45c.; Crude Sperm, $1 20@$1 25; Linseed, 52c.@54c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been neglected.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, at firmer prices. Sales: 600 bbls., in lots, at $15 37½@$15 50 for Mess, and $10 25@$10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm; sales 375 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9¼c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand, at full rates; sales, since our last, 280 bbls., at $11 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at from 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 3c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 50 tcs., at $5 25@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A small lot of Calcutta Linseed changed hands at Boston, at $1 60, cash, ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 20 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, at 45c.; 7,000 mats Cassia, at 21c.@21½c. cash; with 630 bags Pepper, and 50 bags Pimento, on private terms, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Sales 150 boxes Castile, part at 10½c., cash, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more active, at buoyant prices; sales 1,800 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5¾c.@6⅜c.; with 294 boxes Havana, at 4⅝c.@6c.; and 750 baskets Siam, at 7c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—A moderate inquiry prevails for desirable lots, at very full prices.

TOBACCO—In view of the reduced supplies available here, holders are claiming higher prices; hence, business is restricted; sales, since our last, 132 hhds. Kentucky, at 6½c.@10½c.; and a few lots of Seed Leaf, on terms not disclosed, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 475 bbls. at 17c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active and less buoyant to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ₱ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush. Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton; Hops, ⅜d. ₱ lb. For Cork and a market, two brigs, with Corn, in bulk, at 11d. and 11½d.; and for Cork, for orders, a bark with Wheat, in bulk, at 12½d. ₱ bushel. For Londonderry, a British bark, with Corn, in bulk, at 11½d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour (3,000 bbls.) at 70c. ₱ bbl.; and Wheat (6,000 bushels) in shipper's bags, 18c. ₱ bushel.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 30.

FLOUR steady and in fair local and interior demand. WHEAT very quiet; buyers not plenty; holders not anxious to realize; the only sale reported is 6,100 bushels Red Winter, at 97c. CORN less firm; sales 40,000 bushels, at 31½c., and 20,000 bushels at 31c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports to-day*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—21,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels oats, 4,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 30.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT inactive, but steady. CORN firm at 60c. for White and 53c. for Yellow. WHISKY advanced to 17¾c.@18c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Asia*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.............5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF R. H. GRAY, OF COMPANY I, FOURTH Maine Regiment, who is reported to have seen Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, of the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, in hospital at Manassas, will communicate the fact in person or by letter to his wife, Mrs. Dempsey, at No. 1 6 Bowery, in this City, he will be liberally rewarded for his trouble and any expense which he may incur will be cheerfully reimbursed.

MISS MARIA MARTIN, A FRIEND OF yours is very anxious to see you. Call three doors above Lorimer-st., in Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:

MILITARY DICTIONARY,

Comprising technical definitions; information on raising and keeping troops; actual service, including makeshifts and improved material; and law, government, regulation and administration relating to land forces. By Col. H. L. SCOTT, Inspector General U. S. A.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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To Subscribers.

Our arrangements having been for some days completed, the forms of the Times are now stereotyped in duplicate, thus enabling us to meet the very large demand upon our circulation, without causing complaints of a tardy delivery to subscribers. The fault, should any of our readers receive their papers unduly late, will attach to the carrier; and, if reported at the office, will be corrected.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government, for the first time since the breaking out of the Great Rebellion, now seems to be really in earnest in its efforts to put it down. Everything at Washington and across the Potomac is being put under the most strict military rule. Our pickets, which are again being gradually extended, have received the most rigid instructions, with a view to preventing communication with the enemy—no person being allowed to pass, not even with a permit signed by Gen. Scott himself, or purporting to be so signed. With regard to the movements and intentions of the rebels, reports are conflicting. They are already again at Fairfax Court-house in about their original force. Whether they intend to make an attempt to cross the Potomac into Maryland is doubted in some quarters, while in others it is believed. Those who doubt, think the time for such a movement has passed. We shall soon probably understand the matter more definitely.

The statement which reached us from Fortress Monroe, to the effect that the rebels had given the National forces warning to leave Newport's News, proves to have been incorrect. They have adopted no such unusual mode of proceeding. When they do conclude to attack the position, it will probably be done without any preliminary warning. A large body of the rebels, however, is reported to be in the vicinity of Newmarket Bridge, and they no doubt intend to make a hostile demonstration of some kind.

In view of the reported intention of the rebels to make an attack upon Bird's Point, the National troops stationed there are doubly vigilant. In numbers and appointments they are considered equal to any emergency likely to arise, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves. The National scouts report that large bodies of mounted rebels are daily passing through Sykesville, the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and concentrating in the vicinity of Watkins' camp, forty miles from Cairo. Arrangements are perfected for concentrating a large additional body of National troops at the threatened points, should it appear necessary.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were interesting and important. In the Senate, the joint resolution approving the acts of the President, was discussed at considerable length by Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, but the subject was finally postponed until to-day. The Tariff bill was passed—22 to 18. The bill providing for the suppression of insurrection was then taken up, and was discussed by Messrs. Trumbull, of Illinois, Carlile, of Virginia, McDougall, of California, and others. A motion to lay the bill on the table was voted down, and it was made the special order for to-day at 1 o'clock. A debate then took place on the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to provide for the construction of iron-clad steamers, and on the question of agreement, the Senate was found without a quorum. In the House, a bill was reported from the Military Committee, by Mr. Olin, of New-York, and passed, which provides for an addition to the number of West Point Cadets, and that all cadets shall be required to take an oath of allegiance to the National Government—the penalty of refusal being dismissal. Another day—Friday next—was fixed for the final adjournment. A bill was passed providing for a temporary increase of the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy. Another bill was passed which provides for the construction of twelve side-wheel steamers of light draught and great speed, to be used in the blockading service and against privateers. The bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers in the District of Columbia was also passed, as well as the Senate bill to prevent and punish frauds in making contracts with the Government. The Oregon contested election case was disposed of, the Committee finding in favor of Mr. Shiel as against Mr. Thayer, and the House sustaining the finding. A report was then made by Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, from the Select Committee, appointed to ascertain and report as to the number of persons in the employ of the Government known to entertain sentiments of hostility towards it, and who have refused to take the oath of allegiance. The Committee finding it impossible to complete their investigations, asked leave to sit during the recess of Congress, with power to send for persons and papers—which request was granted. They state that they have already ascertained sufficient to justify the House in the appointment of the Committee, and express their astonishment that certain persons are retained in the Government employ.

New-Jersey is to furnish five more regiments for the war, and Gov. Olden has already, in response to the requisition of the War Department, taken measures for their organization. The services of some three or four regiments have already been tendered.

What is the matter of the "Confederate" ship of State? Something is evidently going wrong. We receive the announcement by way of Louisville that Toombs, of Georgia, has resigned the position of Secretary of State, and that he is succeeded by Hunter of Virginia. Is this movement due to the reported inquietude of Georgia under the Rebel rule?

The Memphis *Appeal* has a lugubrious article, urging the planters to keep their cotton at home rather than send it to Memphis for storage, as 400,000 bales of the coveted article would be a strong inducement to the National Government to send an Army there capable of capturing it. Quite probable.

The Thirteenth Regiment New-York State Militia returned home yesterday, the three months for which they were called out having expired. They have been stationed during their absence at Annapolis and Baltimore, where they have performed valuable service in protecting the railroads and public property, as well as the liberties of loyal citizens from the designs of the enemies of the Government. The regiment was enthusiastically received by the residents of Brooklyn, whence it hails, and were escorted to their armory by several military and fire companies, and by a large concourse of citizens. The greater portion of the regiment declare their intention to immediately reënlist for the war.

The Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers passed through this City yesterday *en route* to the seat of war. They number, rank and file, 974 men, and have with them an excellent band of twenty pieces. They came by the Norwich and Worcester route, and after partaking of an excellent meal, provided at less than an hour's notice by Mr. Barker of the Park Barracks, they left at 5 P. M., by the Camden and Amboy steamer for Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held at noon yesterday, when an ordinance was passed redividing the Nineteenth Ward into election districts. The hospitalities of the City, and the use of the Governor's Room, City Hall, were tendered to Prince Napoleon and his consort Princess Clotilde and suite.

The Stock market was dull, yesterday, on the Railway shares, while fairly supported on State Stocks. New-York Central, 75¾; Missouris, 41⅛; Exchange steady, 107⅜@107½.

Less activity was discernible in the market for Flour and Wheat, yesterday, though prices favored buyers. Corn was quite brisk, and desirable lots of shipping were a shade higher. Cotton was moderately sought after, at advancing rates. A limited business was reported in Provisions, including Pork, which was quoted dearer. Rio Coffee attracted more attention, as did also Cuba Sugars. A fair inquiry prevailed for Resin, Kentucky Tobacco, Whisky, Hops, Spices and Tallow. Fish, Salt, Teas and Raisins were in moderate request. The Freight market exhibited less firmness.

The Cattle Market has lost nearly all it gained last week. The short supply of the previous week induced forwarders to rush in all the stock at command, a big lot here and a small bunch there, each one going to be first in a streak of good luck, until near 4,000 cattle were booked at Forty-fourth-street alone, while some 400 were sold at the Bergen Hill Yards. The real numbers did not transpire until a brisk morning business had been done at prices only ¼c. below the rates of last week, but before noon it leaked out that the supply was more than the demand would warrant, and the market "squashed out," as the dealers expressed it, prices falling to near the level of two weeks ago. A good proportion of the stock was sold, a fair share at the morning rates of 8¼c.@8¾c. for the choice cattle, while late sales in the afternoon were made at 8c.@8½c. for nearly as good animals, and the prospect for those left over is far from flattering. An unusually large number were sold on Monday, mainly to sell again, in which transaction the buyers got bitten.

The Movements of the Rebels.

From intelligence received from apparently reliable sources, it appears that the rebels are moving from Manassas Junction, apparently with a view to an attack on Washington, although such demonstration may be a feint to draw attention from movements directed elsewhere—either against Gen. Banks at Harper's Ferry, or against Gen. Rosecrans or Cox in Western Virginia. A decided offensive demonstration or movement, we have already shown to be a necessity imposed by their late victory; they must prove this to be something more than a mere repulse of the National forces. They must treat it as a great success in its results, as well as upon the field of battle. To leave it unimproved would be to throw away all its moral effects. The appropriate trophy would be the possession of Washington. In the conviction of the rebels it would secure the triumph of their cause. With such an inducement, and with the belief that we are yet demoralized by our defeat, what is there more probable than an attack upon our capital, so concerted as to cut us off from all communication through Baltimore, and to excite the disloyal sentiment in Maryland to open rebellion, which for the moment would greatly aid their operations, and probably add very materially to their military strength? Although Maryland is nominally loyal, a pretext or occasion may only be wanting to set the whole State in flames. We should count upon no different event. With the Confederates, in force, upon its soil, they may feel assured of such coöperation, whether they receive it or not. With the forces at their command, with the confidence inspired by their late victory, and with the strength of motive they have for the capture of Washington, an attack on that city is not improbable, whatever may be the result. We can hardly believe it could be successful; but the rebels, reasoning from entirely different premises, and possessing great superiority of numbers, may count its capture an easy affair.

Whatever may be the point assailed, we are confident that not many days will elapse before we hear that a blow has been struck. The next few days possess an interest hardly equaled in intensity by any that have preceded them. They will either bring another disaster or add greatly to our confidence and strength. If we continue within, by the neglect or in spite of the enemy, the positions we now occupy, our reverse is turned into a substantial victory. We are confident in our ability to do so; still, we must take the fortunes of war, and in our present unprepared condition, accept another reverse quite as probable as an immediate success, doubting nothing as to the final result.

Vote on the Tax Bill.

The vote in the House of Representatives on the final passage of the Tax bill providing revenues, either pledged to the payment of the interest on the public debt or intended for that purpose, presents in favor of the measure 72 Republicans and 5 Democrats; in all, 77; opposed to it, 16 Republicans and 44 Democrats or Border State Union men; in all, 60. The members who voted against this vitally important measure, arranged by States, are as follows:

DEMOCRATS, OR BORDER STATE UNION.

Connecticut—Messrs. English and Woodruff.
New-York—Messrs. Smith, Odell, Wood, Ward, Haight and Vibbard.
New-Jersey—Messrs. Sleete and Perry.
Pennsylvania—Messrs. Lehman, Ancona, Wright and Johnson.
Maryland—Messrs. Crisfield, Webster, Leary and May.
Kentucky—Messrs. Grider, Harding, Wickliffe, Dunlap, Mallory, Crittenden, Wadsworth, Menzies, Jackson and Burnett.
Ohio—Messrs. Pendleton, Vallandigham, Allen, White, Noble, Cox and Morris.
Indiana—Messrs. Law, Cravons and Holman.
Illinois—Messrs. Robinson, Fouke and Logan.
Missouri—Messrs. Norton and Reid.

REPUBLICANS.

Maine—Walton.
Massachusetts—Buffington.
Pennsylvania—Hale.
Ohio—Edgerton.
Indiana—Messrs. Colfax, Shanks, Porter.
Illinois—Messrs. Lovejoy and Arnold.
Michigan—Messrs. Kellogg and Beaman.
Wisconsin—Hanchett.
Minnesota—Messrs. Aldrich and Windom.
Iowa—Vandever.
Missouri—Blair.

We trust that some of the gentlemen above named may be inclined, in due time, to explain to their constituents and to the public the motives which induced them to oppose this cardinal measure, and to state distinctly whether they preferred to let the interest on the National loans go unpaid and the Government to be dishonored, rather than surrender their opinions in respect to some supposed inequality of the tax, or their personal preference of some other and what mode of raising revenue. We perceive by the report of the debate that Mr. Arnold, (Rep.,) of Illinois, placed his opposition on the ground that the valuation of the real estate of Massachusetts was higher than that of Illinois, while Massachusetts was taxed less. He surely must have recollected that by the express terms of the Constitution taxation is apportioned solely in the ratio of population. We think that some of the gentlemen, on reflection, may hereafter regret not to have lent their support to the Government on this vital measure and at a crisis like the present.

British Self-Justification.

We abandon all hope, we had almost said all desire, of effecting any material change in the tone of the organs of British opinion toward the Government and the loyal people of this country. If what has been done and what has been said on both sides of this most deplorable, but most inevitable contest, has not convinced those who profess to speak for the British public that it is on the side of the insurrectionists, the attempt of disappointed politicians to destroy what one of them has confessed to be "the most beneficial Government the world ever saw" in the interest of the propagation of Slavery, and on the side of loyal Americans a patriotic defence of that Government in the interests of constitutional liberty, and the restriction of the area of Slavery;—if the British Press and people cannot now see that the spirit which animates the Northern States and the Union men of the Border States is not "a revengeful desire of military conquests," but one of devotion to the common country and to the right, its immediate purpose being to resist the attempt to cut the nation into bits like a worm, in the expectation that each wounded fragment will crawl off by itself, slowly and miserably repairing an independent but low and insignificant vitality—if they do not or will not see this now, they never can or never will. And so long as the British Government maintains its present attitude, other demonstrations are of little material consequence. It would be pleasant, indeed, and what we much desire, to meet in the mother country with candid consideration, unassuming frank good feeling, and a moral support for the principles of eternal truth and justice; this would be a luxury, but it is not a necessity. We can do well without it. We can rely solely upon our own consciousness of right for moral support, and work out our own national salvation in our own way, although Great Britain, instead of giving us the cheers that we had looked for, breaks her sullen silence only with a sneer.

But just as we had well made up our minds to this, the London Press begins to show a consciousness that the attitude and tone which it has hitherto assumed needs justification. Not that it is either fair or courteous; not that it treats American affairs with the same respectful consideration and impartiality of feeling that it shows with regard to other countries. On the contrary, while in one column the grave political disturbances in Hungary, or the reactionary anarchy of Naples is treated with an impartiality which, if cold, is candid and respectful, in the next the American struggle for national existence is canvassed with less indifference, indeed, but with a superciliousness which would be more offensive were it not somewhat laughable as the result of mingled ignorance, conceit and affectation. Facts are still ingeniously distorted, and always in a manner derogatory to the national cause and character. Thus in one influential quarter it is stated that "the angry civilians who have undertaken to subdue the South"—a pleasant circumlocution for the Government of the United States—already "show a characteristic disregard for the customary laws or courtesies of war"—the disregard, be it noticed, is "characteristic" of the American Government; and the evidence of this is that "within a short distance of Washington country houses are destroyed on the pretext that the owners are disloyal; and the Government is censured for treating captured rebels merely as prisoners of war."

Serious charges; but, unfortunately for the bringers, essentially untrue. Country houses have been burned down, but only because rebels have fired upon our troops from their windows; and Government has been censured, not for treating captured rebels as prisoners of war, but for not treating them as prisoners at all, and discharging them upon their merely taking the oath of allegiance; thus, in effect, returning them to the rebel ranks, besides depriving itself of the equivalent for an exchange of prisoners in case of a reverse.

But although sneering and perversion are not at an end—and, we fear, will never be—there is now an unmistakable recognition of the superiority of the social and political system in support of which the North has taken up arms, and a respectful mention of the decision and unanimity with which the people of the loyal States have thrown themselves into the struggle. This is a step forward. Whether there will be a retrograde movement on the arrival of the news of the recent disaster to the National forces, we cannot divine; but the manner in which that news is received will test unerringly the honesty of British professions of good will toward the American Union, and show us whether or no the recent modification of tone is due to the anticipation that, contrary to previous belief, our Government would sustain itself. It will test the spirit of such assurances as the following, which comes in a letter that we have been shown from an English literary man of distinction, an LL. D. of Cambridge:

> "Despite appearances, despite Lord John Russell and the Press, you may depend upon it that *our sympathies are, everywhere, with the North.* Do not allow yourselves to think otherwise. Trade presses on one hand and certain merely political considerations on the other—so we are compelled to a *dry* neutrality. You should consider our and your antecedents. The Revolutions of 1640 and 1688 were revolts *from constitutional authority*, though provoked by unconstitutional acts of Charles I. and James II. The Southerners have their grievances. We fully recognize that. So that while we know that their acts are unconstitutional, and in many cases ruffianly, yet we hesitate to bandy about such phrases as we see, in your papers, applied to them. Yet for all this we wish, and heartily wish, success to the North, and rejoice greatly in the spirit you have shown in your grand efforts to restore constitutional order in the South. To judge us from our papers is to do what those foolish French Colonels did after the attempted assassination of Napoleon III. by Orsini. The Press is not a reflex of public opinion, but of the opinion of an influential class."

Here is more candor, kindness, and common sense than we have been able to winnow out of the English papers since the outbreak of this insurrection. We are utterly unable to see any resemblance between the revolt of the Slavery-propagandists and that of the English people against Charles I. and James II., which we should call rather a movement toward "constitutional authority," which those two monarchs trampled under foot, than a revolt from it; nor can we even discover what are the grievances of the Southerners, their sole ground of complaint being that they are neither allowed to rule the Government in the interest of Slavery, nor to ruin it with impunity. But we heartily welcome assurance from such a source, of sympathy with our efforts to restore constitutional order at the South, and to restrain Slavery from further advances, and we willingly believe that, in regard to this question at least, the leading London papers do not represent public opinion, but the opinion of an influential class. There is one influential class, however, which has not yet made itself felt on the other side of the water, as it can, and as for its interests it must. We mean that large moneyed class which is interested in American Securities. It is true that to stay ruin on one side Manchester mills must have cotton; but it is no less true that to arrest it on the other, some means must be taken to prevent American bonds, Treasury notes, and certificates of stock, from turning into waste paper. Thus intimately, almost vitally, as our customer, our creditor, and our manufacturer, is Great Britain interested in our national prosperity; so that the *Economist* may well say, "There is nothing now but America to put in the papers. No one cares for anything else." She could have done much, she could yet do much, to secure herself, if preserving her actual neutrality, she had made it a little less "dry," and showed us sympathy which we are privately assured she feels. But she has chosen her devious and ungracious path. Let her follow it, while we march directly at our object, determined to attain it.

Local Police of Washington.

The condition of Washington concerns the nation. Whatever disorder and want of discipline there are within its limits reaches the hearthstone of every family in the land. If soldiers are allowed to frequent liquor shops, and officers hotels; if there is no obedience of the one to the other, but all agree in their determination to "have a good time" in the Capital; and if insubordination, habits of drinking and gambling, general idleness and dissipation begin there, what can the end be but individual ruin and general defeat and disaster?

We believe that the want of control by the regimental officers, which was one cause of our late disaster, began much earlier in the purlieus of Washington. We speak but the universal opinion when we say that there never has been in the City of Washington, since the war began, a proper military police. Since the Monday after the defeat, these evils of insubordination and general drunkenness and dissipation have reached their climax in the Capital. For three days, without an effort to prevent, the public saw the remains of some twenty regiments scattered about the city, the men sleeping on door-steps, in barns, cellars, restaurants and hotel basements, often begging charity and fed by private citizens; without order, discipline, or restraint—the officers lounging and smoking in bar-rooms, indifferent to their own responsibilities and the public dishonor. Crimes of every kind disgraced the Capital. A day did not pass without murder, or rape, or quarrels, or drunkenness. Even as late as Friday last a lady was shot by an intoxicated soldier. No effort was made to collect the men, or get them into camps, or feed or house them. Some absolutely suffered from hunger. No one knew where the head-quarters of his regiment was, or what had become of his officers. The army was a mob. Wherever the stranger went, over Georgetown, Arlington, Alexandria and Washington, he met there wandering soldiers in search of a regiment. At length, after three days, an order came from Gen. Mansfield, giving a rendezvous for each regiment, and threatening arrest if the soldier was found straggling after the expiration of six hours from the date of the order. Then to cap the climax of stupid mismanagement, no officers or men were detailed at many of these different rendezvous, to give information as to the various camps, and some poor fellows, after spending twelve hours at these places, went away again hungry and disconsolate in search of their regiments.

These three days were another defeat of our forces—as bad as the causeless rout of Manassas. Of some of the regiments, it is doubted if they can ever be collected and reörganized, so thoroughly disorganized have they become. The crimes which have been committed in Washington and its neighborhood, the last week, would disgrace New-Orleans.

Many and many a family will trace the ruin of son and brother to the habits contracted in this week of license, and a defeat has been suffered which thousands of new levies can never retrieve. We suppose that Gen. Mansfield is in fault for this disgraceful period of crime and insubordination. If so, he should at once be summoned before a court-martial, and tried for such gross neglect or incompetency. Why, in Heaven's name, when he heard the first news of the defeat, did he not provide for the incoming flight and disorder; have the men billetted, fed, housed and cared for out of the streets and hotels, somewhere in the neighborhood of the city? If he was confused or frightened by the disaster he is unfit for his place. The truth is, not a single regiment ought to be quartered in the city. It has become a den of liquor-shops and gambling-hells for soldiers; it is unhealthy as the season advances, and is no suitable place for our troops.

Let every regiment be camped on the hills around Washington, and not a man be allowed to enter the city without permission and good reason, and the officers be forbidden the hotels, as a place of constant resort. Then, the Provost-Marshal should be an officer of high rank, furnished with a mounted guard, so that he can order an idle Colonel (if necessary) or any officer, to return to his regiment, and arrest the vagrant soldiers. The punishment for crimes should be by Court-martial, sharp and quick; and murder, rape, homicide, and the like should be offences with short grace and quick retribution.

If Gen. McClellan does not look after this Police of the Capital, he will find his Army defeated before a battle.

The New Levy—It Should be Promptly Effected.

Since the disastrous affair at Bull Run, we are again on the defensive. Our Army is back to its old position on the Potomac, strengthening itself against apprehended attack from the enemy, as it was three months ago. Twenty millions of people, abounding in wealth, in enterprise, full of energy, having the best material in the world for an army, with an exuberance of the means of supply, are beleaguered by five millions, without credit and without money, lacking, save in the prosecution of the present war, that energy and enterprise in all that pertains to physical progress which characterizes the North. Who is responsible for this strange anomaly we do not now propose to inquire. We speak only of a fact which is painfully evident to all—one which never should have been, and ought not to be permitted one day longer than imperious necessity may require. The position of things should be changed at the earliest possible moment. The might of the loyal States should be at once aroused to the vindication of the Government, and to the wiping out of the perpetual insult that a rebel army in sight of the Capital is continually inflicting. If we have underrated the number and courage of the enemy—if we have reposed in security under the delusion that an army, weak in proportion to our actual strength, could crush the gigantic treason of the South by the suppression of the present revolt, let us neither deceive nor permit ourselves to be longer deceived. We must now, whether we will it or not, view this rebellion in all its vast proportions, and realize the fact that we must exert what energy and strength we have to overcome it; or we must be content to see the Union fall to pieces, and the great American Republic topple into ruins before its exulting march.

We have men enough, money enough, arms enough, and patriotism enough to accomplish all the purposes of the war in which we are engaged. The first should be rallied at the earliest possible moment, and forwarded to the positions where their services will be required. There should be no vexatious delays, no impediments of routine holding them back in the future as have occurred in the past. There should be no standing "upon the order of their going," but they should be permitted to "go at once." No waiting for full companies before being supplied with uniforms, arms, rations and pay. There should be no waiting for full regiments before being mustered into the service, and, above all, the future volunteers should not be left to the mercy of contractors, whose chief business has heretofore been to fill their own purses at the expense of the comfort of the soldier. The call upon the State of New-York for 25,000 men should be answered by compliance in a month. With proper energy in the Departments it may be done even in less time than that. There is no Military Board, no ponderous machinery to clog or delay Executive action. The experience of former enlistments may be turned to good account if properly studied. It will furnish abundant suggestions for expediting the enrollments, as well as for avoiding the abuses, of which so much complaint—whether just or unjust—has been made. There should be no hesitancy about taking whatever of responsibility may be demanded by the exigencies of the hour. The country is in peril, and these are no times for studying statute books or balancing powers under nice construction of constitutions. We want an army to save the Constitution, to defend the Union, to preserve these from wreck and ruin, and boldness and energy, a courage equal to the crisis is demanded—a courage that will do all that shall be necessary to preserve the integrity, the honor, the life itself of the Government—leaving to future legislation and the people, if needs be, to approve and justify whatever policy may be compelled by the stern requirements of the present.

The State of New-York made a great mistake in the beginning of this struggle. She responded nobly to the demands of the Government at Washington. She supplied double the number of volunteers asked for; but she should have had an army of reserve of 20,000 men in the pay of the State, drilling in camps of instruction to meet just such a contingency as is now present. She would, in the end, have suffered nothing. The expenses would have been ultimately paid by the General Government, and she could have met the present reverse by pouring into Washington a gallant Army of well-drilled soldiers on a day's notice. We can see all this now, when it is too late. Some of the States were wise enough to calculate the chances of repulse, and prepared for it. Indiana is one of them. In addition to the quota demanded, she raised ten regiments, enrolled when the tide of enlistment was at the flood, and has held them in reserve ever since. These ten regiments were on the march the very day after the new call, and are now on duty under the Government. New-York is the greatest, wealthiest, most powerful State of the Union, best able to bear her proportion of the burdens of war, and she should atone for mistakes of the past by being foremost in meeting whatever may be required of her by the emergencies of the present.

A Safeguard for West Point.—The law just passed by Congress in relation to the National Military School at West Point, provides that all cadets now in, or who may hereafter enter that institution, shall take the usual oath to support the Constitution, and in addition shall swear that they will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States, paramount to any and all allegiances, sovereignty, fealty or country whatever. This oath of allegiance is so framed as to meet the pestilent doctrine of superior allegiance to a State, and leaves no quibble through which treason can justify itself under that dangerous pretext. Hereafter, the graduate of our military school, who shall have been educated at the expense of the Government, if he desert the National flag, will be without excuse. To the dishonor of his treason will be superadded the guilt of perjury. How far this would have prevented those officers who have taken service in the ranks of secession, from an abandonment of their duty as officers and honorable men, had the same regulation previously existed, we cannot of course now determine; but it is a partial safeguard at least, against the like dereliction in future. The candidate for military education must now make up his mind in advance whether his obligations to his State are secondary to those which he owes to the General Government. If he places his State first, he cannot enter this National institution without being foresworn, and he cannot desert the National flag, no matter by whom assailed, without branding himself as a perjurer.

Abuses that Must be Reformed.

Eighty thousand men, with some military drill, discipline and experience, will have left the ranks of the army before the close of next week. How many of this number, and discipline and experience, will return to the service is a question of the utmost moment. The temptations to the enterprising and daring, held out by the bustling and adventurous life of the soldier, will doubtless secure the reënlistment of very many. But there are other considerations which will act forcibly in diminishing the number. Of these three are palpable.

1. The soldiers have lost confidence in their officers, and reasonably object to the needless hazards to which incompetent leaders expose them.

2. Their food has been insufficient, and often so intolerably vile that nothing but absolute hunger could impel them to eat it.

3. Their families, to whom our community gave solemn pledges of support and protection, have generally been left without either.

These things must be remedied before the material of new armies can be drawn from any but inexperienced recruits. With more trustworthy commanders, an important difficulty will be removed. And the City has just given freely to the maintenance of the deserted families of the volunteers. But the great difficulty, which nothing, we fear, short of an entire purgation of the War Department will eradicate, is the fraudulent administration of the Commissariat; a subject into which we regret to find Congress indisposed to look. The inquiry should be immediate, unsparing and thorough. The responsibility should be placed precisely where it belongs. If, as it would appear, it attaches to Mr. Alexander Cummings, late of Philadelphia, and whose appointment here was due to his "intimate knowledge of the Pennsylvania Railroad system"—a knowledge since approved by his selection of a tedious and roundabout route for the forwarding of troops, the only recommendation of which is that the Secretary at War is largely interested in the line—it would be well to know whether Mr. Cummings has carried the same pure, judicious discernment into the purchase of food for the Army. Or, if that gentleman can be acquitted, then let us know precisely at what point in the transmission of provisions from the producer to the camp these infamous abuses, by which large fortunes are rapidly realized, occur. We must have the knowledge; and, having it, we must act upon it vigorously and rigorously. Not otherwise can we hope to raise and retain great armies

A Canadian Opinion of Uncle Sam.—The Toronto *Leader* thinks "the United States are the laughing-stock and scorn of the world." Eighty-six years ago, when the men of the Revolution suffered a Bull Run repulse at Bunker Hill, the British came to a similar conclusion relative to the Colonies, yet Trenton, Saratoga and Yorktown are historical facts over which they have never cared to laugh. It is rare that a war is carried on in which the party having the right does not meet with some reverses, and yet, in the end, if there be anything like fair play, the right prevails. In the present war, a minority of the States of the Confederacy having, in the course of political events, lost control of the Government, it is seeking to overthrow it that they may expand a system of despotism over a large portion of the continent, with the ultimate purpose of once more legalizing the African Slave-trade, now under the ban of civilization, and accompanying their rebellion with high-handed acts of theft, robbery, murder and piracy. The United States Government, on the other hand, is struggling for the maintenance of constitutional liberty and public order, and its course since hostilities commenced has been marked with scarce any violation of the rules of honorable warfare, though it is fighting rebellious States. This attitude of our Government may be a fit subject for laughter in the eyes of the *Leader*, but its mirth will not be shared by Canadians generally.

Northern Apologists for Southern Cruelty.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, which embraces every opportunity to renew its misrepresentations of our history in alluding to well-authenticated accounts of the cruel butchery of our wounded, and the disfigurement of our dead soldiers by the rebels, at the battle of Bull Run, says that "the Kansas corps of incendiary forgeries and fabricators have been removed to the banks of the Potomac, and are manufacturing horrors in the old style." The grammatical construction of the sentence is a matter of taste or accident, we care not which, but as that journal never failed in its apologies for the Border Ruffians of Missouri, and over and over again denied the truth of the crimes and outrages committed in Kansas, which are now admitted historical facts, it is quite in keeping with its antecedents for it now to deal generously with the traitors who are repeating on a grander scale, the horrors of the border upon the defenders of this Government.

A Regiment of Schoolmasters.—In Illinois, it is announced that a regiment is being formed to be composed entirely of schoolmasters. Nothing could be more to the purpose. The want of competent teachers in the rebel States is painfully apparent. They are suffering in every department of human education. When the new regiment shall have faithfully and successfully inculcated in the minds of their Southern pupils the duty of obedience to the laws, and brought them to a recognition of the sin of stealing and piracy, its members may then safely substitute the birch for the bayonet, and use their exertions to bring them up to a proper standard in morals and spelling.

THE RETURNING TROOPS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS. This regiment, commanded by Col. Hinks, arrived at Jersey City early this morning. They will come to this City at 8 o'clock, under escort of the Seventh. The Sons of Massachusetts will be present-

RETURN OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. Abel Smith, arrived here yesterday morning, from Baltimore, where they have been stationed the greater portion of the time since they left. They came by the Camden and Amboy line, and were landed at Pier No. 1 at 9 o'clock, where they were received by the reserve corps of the regiment and a company of juvenile Zouaves, and escorted up Broadway to the Park Barracks. After taking breakfast at the Barracks, the regiment was escorted to their home in Brooklyn by the reserve corps and Zouaves above-mentioned, and by Engine Companies Nos. 9 and 13, of Brooklyn. At the Fulton Ferry they were met by the Seventieth Regiment, Col. Graham, the Twenty-eighth Regiment, just returned from the seat of war, and by two or three hundred baseball players, from the various Brooklyn clubs, and escorted to their Armory through several of the principal streets, which were lined with people, and appropriately decked with flags, banners and mottoes. The regiment returned under command of Lieut.-Col. R. B. Clark, Col. Smith being under arrest on certain charges connected with the Commissary Department, not necessary to be specified here. It is proper to state, however, that the privates with whom we conversed, spoke as a general thing in the highest terms of Col. Smith, whom they characterized as being every inch a soldier, whatever his other faults may be.

The Thirteenth, although it has been in no engagement with the enemy, has done very important service during its absence, at Annapolis and Baltimore. For the first six weeks it was stationed at the former place to guard the Naval Academy, which was threatened by the Secessionists of Baltimore. Since that time the regiment has been encamped on the outskirts of Baltimore, and has done valuable service in protecting the railroad, and in discovering and seizing hidden arms belonging to the Secessionists in various parts of the city. The regiment has lost three or four men from sickness during its absence, two of whom are believed to have been poisoned by the food and drink obtained from Secessionists. They return with 1,056 men, rank and file, a large portion of whom it is asserted will immediately reënlist for the war. One soldier declared in our hearing that he would not stay at home over a week on any account—"No, not for $50 a month."

WELCOME HOME OF THE FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Boston, Tuesday, July 30.

The reception of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, which arrived in this city about 1 o'clock, to-day, was a demonstration long to be remembered.

Delegations of military, firemen and civic authorities from adjoining towns, which had furnished companies to the gallant Fifth, were waiting during the forenoon for their arrival, and Boston poured out its thousands to greet and welcome them home.

The Regiment marched from the dépôt through several of the principal streets to the "Common," where a bountiful collation was spread.

After partaking of a bountiful collation on the Common, prepared by the city Government, the Fifth Regiment was mustered out of service, and the companies soon after started under an escort of their towns' people for their homes.

Three contrabands came with the regiment, two men and a woman.

At the late battle the regiment lost 25 killed, 26 wounded, and five missing. The national flag borne by this regiment bears marks of hard usage. The eagle is missing from the staff, and there are three holes in the flag, two made by bullets and one by a fragment of a shell. This flag, at the beginning of the fight, was borne by the color-bearer, Lawrence, who was shot dead, receiving two musket balls in his breast. The bearer of the Massachusetts flag, G. W. Wallace, of the Haverhill Company was at his side, and seizing the national flag as it fell from Lawrence's hand, he for a time bore both, but at length the last named was taken by the Sergeant-Major of the regiment, and was retained by him. The story that it was left on the field at any time is false.

A general order from the Governor, highly compliments the gallantry of the Fifth.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Col. Ferry's regiment, the Fifth, of Connecticut, left Hartford on Monday at 2 o'clock, and proceeded to New-Haven. In the City of Elms the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and the march through the city was a continued ovation. Leaving New-Haven at about 7 o'clock, Monday evening, in the steamer *Elm City*, the regiment proceeded to Elizabethport, N. J., where it arrived a little after noon yesterday. Col. Ferry's orders are to report himself to Gen. Banks. The men are a fine, hardy, stalwart set of fellows, all of whom are well armed and equipped, and present a fine martial appearance. In Fairfield County a few friends of Col. Ferry presented him with a very valuable and handsome horse. A band, numbering twenty-four pieces, accompanies the regiment. Gov. Buckingham presented them with the instruments, at an outlay of $900. The horses, which number seventy-two, and the baggage wagons, were brought down on the steamer *Champion*. Annexed is a list of the commissioned officers:

Colonel—Orris S. Ferry, of Norwalk; Lieutenant-Colonel—Thos. H. C. Kingsbury, of Franklin; Major—George D. Chapman, of Hartford; Adjutant—Brayton Ives, of New-Haven; Quartermaster—Edward V. Preston, of Hartford; Commissary—Henry L. Johnson, Jr., of Jewett City; Chaplain—Rev. Geo. W. Lasher, of Norwalk; Surgeon—John B. Lewis, of Vernon. Company A, Danbury—Henry B. Stone, Captain; James A. Betts, First Lieutenant; William A. Daniels, Jr., Second Lieutenant. Company B, Hartford—Justin H. Chapman, Captain; Geo. Bill, First Lieutenant; Madison P. Whitney, Second Lieutenant. Company C, New-Haven—George W. Corliss, Captain; Robert R. Miller, First Lieutenant; Henry M. Dutton, Second Lieutenant. Company D, Waterbury—David F. Lane, Captain; David B. Hamilton, First Lieutenant; Edward J. Rice, Second Lieutenant. Company E, Litchfield, Woodbury and Norwalk—Wilson Wyant, Captain; Alfred A. Chinery, First Lieutenant; DeGrasse Fowler, Jr., Second Lieutenant. Company F, Rockville—Edward P. Allen, Captain; Edwin S. Marvin, First Lieutenant; Henry Owen, Second Lieutenant. Company G, Mystic River—Warren W. Packer, Captain; Henry W. Daboll, First Lieutenant; Heber S. Smith, Second Lieutenant. Company H, Putnam—Albert S. Granfier, Captain; Julius N. Keder, First Lieutenant; Putnam Day, Second Lieutenant. Company I, Hartford—Griffin Stedman, Jr., Captain; W. S. Cogswell, First Lieutenant; Wm. H. Webster, Second Lieutenant. Company K, New-London—James T. Sutton, Captain; Wm. Hamilton, First Lieutenant; George W. Meeker, Second Lieutenant.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS EN ROUTE.

The Thirteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Leonard, arrived in this City from Boston at 10:45 A. M. yesterday. They left Boston, where and in the immediate vicinity they were recruited, at 5 o'clock P. M., and came by the Norwich and Worcester route, arriving at Norwich about midnight. Here they were transferred to the steamer *Connecticut*, which brought them to New-York; 20 baggage wagons, six one-horse and one two-horse ambulances, with some eighty horses, all gray, were sent ahead on board of the steamer *City of Boston*. The regiment was landed at the foot of Vestry-street, without their breakfasts, and, of course, were very hungry. They formed and marched to the Park, where they arrived quite unexpectedly, but Mr. Baker, the prompt contractor at the Barracks, with only ten minutes' notice, had everything under way for satisfying their wants. In one hour the one thousand men were provided with a substantial meal, consisting of boiled ham, bread and butter, fresh vegetables and stewed prunes. The nucleus of the Thirteenth is the Fourth Battalion of Rifles of Boston, all of whom are enrolled in the regiment. They have the United States regulation uniform, including a fatigue uniform, in which they are marching. In the completeness of their equipment, the Thirteenth fully equals the Rhode Island First, the New-Hampshire Second and other New-England regiments, and in the character and *physique* of the men are nothing behind them. Their appearance, as they marched through Broadway to the Park was very fine. They number, including field and staff officers, 974 men. The regiment marched at 5 o'clock P. M., and proceed *via* the Camden and Amboy route. A deputation of New-England men escorted the regiment to Pier No. 1. Along the route they were everywhere greeted with hearty cheers. The promptness with which every man went on board, and the cheerful spirit which animated them was very generally remarked by the spectators. The band played the refrain, which has become so popular in Massachusetts, "Canaan's Happy Shore," in which the whole regiment joined. A very large company of friends accompanied them to the pier and cheered them as they left the dock. The Captain of one company (K) is a Methodist preacher. They go, it is understood, to reinforce Maj.-Gen. Banks, near Harper's Ferry. The following is a list of officers:

Colonel, Samuel H. Leonard, of Boston; Lieutenant-Colonel, N. Walter Batchelder, of Boston; Major, Jacob Parker Gould, of Stoneham; Adjutant, David H. Bradlee, of Boston; Quartermaster, George E. Craig, of Boston; Quartermaster-Sergeant, J. T. Little, of Boston; Surgeon, Aliston W. Whitney, of Boston; Assistant Surgeon, J. Theodore Heard, of Boston; Chaplain, Noah M. Gaylord, of Boston. Company A—Captain, James A. Fox, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Samuel A. Neat; Second Lieutenant, George Bush. Company B—Captain, Joseph S. Carey, of Boston; First Lieutenant, John G. Hovey; Second Lieutenant, Augustine N. Sampson. Company C—Captain, John Kurtz, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Jackson; Second Lieutenant, Walter H. Judson. Company D—Captain, Augustine Harlow, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Hovey; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Carey. Company E—Captain, Charles R. M. Pratt, of Roxbury; First Lieutenant, Joseph Colburn; Second Lieutenant, Edwin R. Frost. Company F—Captain, Henry Whitcomb, of Marlborough; First Lieutenant, Abel H. Pope; Second Lieutenant, Charles F. Morse. Company G—Captain, Eben W. Fiske, of Stoneham; First Lieutenant, Loring S. Richardson; Second Lieutenant, John Foley. Company H (of Natick)—Captain, Wm. L. Clark, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Perry D. Chamberlain; Second Lieutenant, Francis Jenks. Company I—Captain, Chas. H. R. Screiber, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Moses P. Palmer. Second Lieutenant, David Brown. Company K—Captain, Wm. P. Blackmer, of Westborough; First Lieutenant, Wm. B. Bacon; Second Lieutenant, Charles B. Fox.

RETURN OF THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND BATTERY.

About one hundred men belonging to this Battery, under command of Capt. Tompkins, arrived in this City yesterday evening, by the Camden and Amboy line, from Philadelphia. The Battery, before the corps left Washington, was made over to the Second Regiment of Cavalry. Immediately on landing in this City, the men were marched up to the New-Haven Dépôt, Twenty-seventh-street, where they took the cars for home.

RECRUITS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT.

A few recruits of good character will be received by Company D, of the Ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, now in service of the Government for the war. Application must be made at their drill rooms, corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street.

THE WASHINGTON GRAYS.

The First Regiment of New-York Washington Grays, Col. Henry Moore, having been accepted by the War Department, will be ready to leave for Washington as soon as they can be provided with the necessary equipments and arms. The regiment, in its organization, has incurred necessarily many obligations. The undersigned, to enable the regiment to take the field unembarrassed, have consented to act as a Committee to solicit and receive funds for the benefit of the regiment: Abram Wakeman, No. 59 Fulton-street; Robert T. Haws, Comptroller's Office; Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Whitehall and Bridge streets; Col. C. K. Green, Army Express, No. 12 Barclay-street; B. F. Manierre, No. 2½ Wall-street; A. V. Stout, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner Broadway and Chambers-street; John T. Wilson, No. 73 Fulton-street.

FIRST REGIMENT IRISH ARTILLERY.

On yesterday afternoon, Col. James Wadsworth, of the Irish Artillery, accompanied by his officers and some professional friends, proceeded to Camp Arthur, at Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, and formally took possession of the quarters assigned to this regiment. After the ceremony, Col. Wadsworth and *suite* were hospitably entertained to an elegant luncheon by the gentlemen resident on the grounds; during which Bernard Hughes, Esq., Counselor-at-law, proposed, in handsome terms, the health of Col. Wadsworth, and the success of the new Irish regiment. The gallant Colonel replied on behalf of his command, in an eloquent and characteristic manner. Some remarks *apropos* to the occasion, were also made by Capt. James E. McGee, and other gentlemen present. The regiment, we learn, will occupy the grounds in force this week, recruiting having been going on steadily and quietly for some time past.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Applications daily arrive from the Canadas for commissions in this Regiment, the applicants being gentlemen who have served in the British Army with distinguished valor.

The following is a list of the subscriptions received by the Regiment since its acceptance by the Secretary of War:

Benkard & Hutton	$50	Robert Donald	$5
W. C. Langley & Co.	25	G. P. Bradford	5
George A. Clarke	25	C. T. Longstreet	5
Haggerty & Co.	25	W. W. Hurlbut	5
Schieffelin Bros.	25	Cash	10
Sutton, Smith & Co.	25	Cash	100
Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.	25	P. Van Valkenburgh	5
George Opdyke & Co.	25	Cash	10
T. Putnam & Co.	20	C. H. Armstrong	5
Wilmerdings & Mount	20	Wm. Watt	5
Buckley, Sheldon & Co.	10	Cash	7
Edward T. Snelling	10	A. Bininger & Co.	10
Cash	10		

A subscription list is in the hands of Mr. Peter Rice, of Stone-street, who intends to canvass the members of the Corn Exchange for subscriptions in aid of the Regiment. As each company has to be provided with quarters and rations out of the regimental funds, until mustered into the United States service, the officers hope that the wealthy citizens of New-York will appreciate the movement by subscribing liberally.

The head-quarters are at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets.

THE LESLEY GUARDS.

The Lesley Guards, named in honor of the Chief Clerk of the War Department, Col. John B. Montgomery, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, with the privilege of mustering in by companies, so that, as soon as a company is full, it is mustered in at once, and the men will be fully armed and equipped and draw pay from that date, without waiting for other companies to be mustered in. This regiment will immediately go into quarters at Bedloe's Island. There are now over 600 men enrolled. Parties having companies may apply at the present head-quarters, No. 134 William-street.

THE CONSTITUTION GREYS, N. Y. S. M.

Among the many military organizations now existing, are the Constitution Greys, a new regiment organizing under the State Militia law. Their uniform consists of a gray cap, jacket and pants trimmed with a dark blue stripe and red cord. The companies are all well officered, and present a fine appearance when on parade; they are nearly all full, and are composed of active and enterprising young men. It is the object of Col. Bogert and his fellow officers to make this one of the best regiments in the State. The officers will meet at the Jefferson Market Armory on Friday evening, Aug. 2, when applications for companies wishing to join the regiment will be received.

INFORMATION WANTED,

Of Lieut. Dempsey, of the New-York Second. Among the "personal" advertisements will be found one asking for information regarding Lieut. J. W. Dempsey, of the New-York Second, who has been reported killed or wounded in the battle of Bull Run. His wife is awaiting positive knowledge regarding him, most anxiously.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Gen. Arthur, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General, gives notice in another column, that no bills will be paid for articles furnished any officer, regiment, or company, unless the claim is based on a written order from his office.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, which formerly occupied the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment for their headquarters, have, since the return of that regiment, removed to No. 564 Broadway. Able-bodied men wishing to join will now apply there immediately, as they leave for the seat of war in a few days. Squads are sent daily to Camp Decker. Their uniform, which is the same as that worn by the Chasseur de Vincennese of France, has already become quite popular.

SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. STATE MILITIA.

During yesterday, the men composing this regiment assembled at stated hours at the Armory in Centre-street, and delivered up their arms and accoutrements to such officers of the staff as were designated by the Colonel, after which they were dismissed for the day. In the morning, a mustering officer called upon Col. Pinckney and stated that he was ready at any time to muster the regiment out of the United States service, and it was agreed that the ceremony should take place to-day. The following order was promulgated in regard to the matter:

Head-quarters Sixth Regiment N. Y. S. M.,
New-York, July 30, 1861.

General Orders.—The officers and soldiers of this regiment are directed to assemble at Centre Market, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of being mustered out of the service of the United States.

Uniform, gray jacket, pants, and hat.

By order of COL. PINCKNEY.

Joel W. Mason, Adjutant.

THE CITY RELIEF LOAN.

The new half million loan, to be raised for the benefit of the families of Volunteers, has been taken to the amount of $216,400.

RETURN OF THE EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The subjoined order has been promulgated:

Head-quarters Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M.,
New-York, July 30, 1861.

General Order, No. 28.—This regiment will assemble at Head-quarters on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, in full fatigue, white trousers, (without knapsacks,) for the purpose of escorting the Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers on their way home.

Field and Staff dismounted.

Drum-Major Graham, with band and drum corps, will report to the Adjutant at 6¾ o'clock on the day of parade.

Should it be necessary to change the hour herein named to one late in the day, it will be announced upon the bulletin board at Head-quarters.

The Colonel directs the members to deliver to Ordnance-Sergeant Draper all the ammunition in their cartridge boxes, or otherwise in their keeping.

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

J. Henry Liebman, Adjutant.

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.

Yesterday was the first day that the new arrangement suggested by the Comptroller for paying money to the needy families of volunteers was carried into effect. The narrow lane opposite the Rotunda, in which building the families of the first four Wards present their tickets, was crowded to excess at an early hour of the morning, and the number of applicants continued to increase until a considerable portion of the space surrounding the Rotunda and Superior Court building was occupied. At about 9½ o'clock the door, which is entered from the lane, was thrown open, and a scene of confusion immediately followed. Order being restored, the tellers commenced the paying-out process, which kept them actively engaged until nearly 2 o'clock, by which time the crowd had been reduced to about a dozen persons. The amount paid out yesterday was $1,250. In every instance the applicant's ticket was carefully examined to ascertain its genuineness, before the money was advanced. Other Wards will have their tickets redeemed to-day.

MUSTERING THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OUT OF THE U. S. SERVICE.

Yesterday afternoon the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was mustered out of the United States service. Shortly after 3 o'clock regimental line was formed on Bond-street, the right resting on the Bowery. Col. Martin there handed to Major Shepherd, of the U. S. Army, the muster roll of the different companies, who called off the names of the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned. The Captains of companies then called over, in alphabetical order, the names of their men, and the ceremony of mustering out of the United States service was completed. The Regiment then paraded up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, down Fifth-avenue and Broadway to Bond-street, where it was dismissed. Along the whole line of march the cheering was loud and enthusiastic.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

SAFETY OF COL. WOOD.

A dispatch was received from Congressman Odell, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, announcing the gratifying intelligence that Col. A. M. Wood, of the New-York Fourteenth State Militia, was alive and in good spirits. He had been very generally given up as dead. It seems that he was in the woods four days, with two of his men, before he was taken prisoner, and they were then taken to Centreville, where they are now in the hospital. Drs. Homiston and Swalm are also both safe. All the above information comes from Dr. Steinberg, U. S. A., in person, to Lieut.-Col. Fowler, at Arlington.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Highwaymen in Westchester.—Mr. Richard Hamilton, residing at West Farms, Westchester County, while riding in a carriage toward Fordham at an early hour Sunday morning, encountered two highwaymen, who sprang from behind a clump of trees at the roadside. One of the villains seized the horse by the reins and kept him steady, while his confederate presented a pistol at Mr. Hamilton's face and demanded his money. As Mr. H. had no funds with him he could not comply with the imperative order, but the robber would not be put off without booty, and obliged his victim to deliver his gold watch and chain ere he released him. During their colloquy Mr. H. had been noting well the appearance of the highwayman, whose face was partially masked, and as quickly as possible he returned to his house, where he loaded a gun, and, accompanied by his father, started in search of the rogues. Driving across Harlem Bridge, he met two of the Twelfth Precinct Policemen, to whom he narrated what had happened, and described the general appearance of the men. The officers at once joined in the search, and soon found two fellows in one of the Third-avenue cars, whom they arrested on suspicion. At the Station-house the prisoners were searched, and one of them had Mr. Hamilton's watch and chain in his possession. They also had two loaded pistols, a file ground to a sharp point, and a counterfeit $50 bank note. Both are young men, and they give the names of Charles Carroll and Abraham Secor. They were delivered into the custody of a Westchester County Magistrate, who committed them for trial.

Fire in a Drug Store.—A fire was occasioned at 11½ o'clock, yesterday forenoon, in the drug store of Rudolff Bruenhausen, No. 30 Fourth-avenue, which was not extinguished until after the entire stock, valued at $2,000, had been destroyed. The property was insured for $1,200 in the Bowery and $800 in the Germania Insurance Company. Dr. Frederick Roesler occupied the upper part of the house as a dwelling. His furniture was damaged to the extent of $100—insured for $1,200 in the Franklin Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. The basement was used as a wine and liquor store, by Leonard Monzert, whose stock was damaged slightly; covered by insurance of $400 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The fire was caused by the explosion of a barrel of alcohol, which ignited from a match in the hands of Mr. Peter Monzert. The barrel had been leaking, and Mr. Bruenhausen asked Mr. Monzert to stop the crevice with melted sealing-wax. The evaporation of the alcohol coming in contact with the wax set fire to the contents. Mr. Monzert was quite badly burned about the hands, arms and face.

Prince Napoleon at the New-York Hotel.—It having been known that the Prince Napoleon had taken rooms at the New-York Hotel, a number of our wealthy and prominent citizens repaired thither yesterday, hoping to obtain an introduction to the Imperial Prince. Mayor Wood also visited the Prince, being introduced by Count Montholon, the French Consul-General, and extended to his Highness the hospitalities of the City, and expressed his willingness to make arrangements for a public reception. This, however, was declined by the Prince, who preferred to remain *incognito*. Yesterday the Prince visited High Bridge and Central Park, and intimated his intention to call upon Mayor Wood at his private residence in Bloomingdale. During the day the Prince, accompanied by his aids and Mons. Bertinnatti, visited the Astor Library and the Historical Library.

Serious Casualties.—John Banville, a workman employed in the steam saw-mill, No. 87 Eldridge-street, lost a thumb and had his hand shockingly lacerated on Monday, by coming in contact with a circular saw. He was taken to his home, No. 184 Forsyth-street....An unknown man was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon at the corner of Nassau and Spruce streets. He was placed in the New-York Hospital....Terence Dolan, a member of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, here on furlough, while gratifying his taste for running to fires yesterday morning, fell beneath the wheels of No. 38 Engine, and received a very bad fracture of one leg. The engine at the time was racing No. 30 Hose carriage in Greenwich-street, near Hammond.

Fire in a Liquor-store.—Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the liquor-store No. 205 West Houston-street, owned by James Gallagher. It was extinguished after damage to the stock and furniture amounting to $400 had resulted. The loss, however, is covered by insurance of $650 in the Bowery Insurance Company. Several families occupying the upper part of the premises suffered only by fright, there being no fire-escape by which they could have made good an exit had the occasion demanded it. The building is owned by Mr. James Cleary, and $200 will suffice to repair it. The origin of the fire is not known, but it was probably an accident.

A Wounded Soldier in Distress.—Late on Monday evening, Officer Lanktree, of the Fifth Precinct, found a young man named James Hanlon lying upon the sidewalk of Broadway, exhausted and almost fainting, in consequence of a gun-shot wound in the hip. The sufferer was taken to the New-York Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had received his injury in the battle of Bull Run, while fighting in the ranks of the brave Sixty-ninth. He will not lack attention at the hands of the Hospital physicians.

Board of Councilmen.

ELECTION DISTRICTS IN THE NINETEENTH WARD—RECEPTION OF PRINCE NAPOLEON AND HIS CONSORT.—A special meeting of the Board was held at noon, yesterday, for the purpose of acting upon an ordinance, passed by the Board of Aldermen, re-dividing the Nineteenth Ward into election districts. Under the new division, the First District includes that portion of the City bounded by Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue. The Second District is bounded by Forty-sixth-street, East River, Fortieth-street and Third-avenue. The Third District is bounded by Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street, and Sixth-avenue. The Fourth District is bounded by Fifty-fifth-street, East River, Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. The Fifth District is bounded by Seventy-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, Central Park and Sixth-avenue. The Sixth District is bounded by Seventy-ninth-street, East River, Fifty-fifth-street, and Third-avenue. This District also includes Blackwell's Island. The Seventh District is bounded by Eighty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-ninth-street and Central Park. The Eighth District is bounded by Eighty-sixth-street, East River, Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue. By this division of the Ward three new election districts are created. The Board passed the ordinance without debate.

Mr. Barney said it might not be in strict accordance with the call of the Board to make the suggestion which he contemplated making, but thought the circumstances would induce the President to deviate somewhat from the usual routine of business. It was well known that during the intermission of the Common Council, a distinguished visitor had arrived in our City, in consideration of which event, he would submit the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of New-York have learned, with pleasure, the arrival in this Metropolis of Prince Napoleon and his consort, with their suite; and,

Whereas, It is the pleasure as well as the duty of the City authorities to extend the hospitalities of this City to their illustrious visitor, Prince Napoleon, son of Jerome Napoleon, and cousin of the Emperor of the French; therefore,

Resolved, (the Board of Aldermen concurring,) That the Committee on National Affairs, together with His Honor the Mayor, be requested to tender the hospitalities of the City to our distinguished visitors.

Resolved, That the use of the Governor's Room, City Hall, is hereby tendered to the Prince for the reception of those of our citizens that he may be pleased to receive.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions, properly certified, be sent to the Imperial party.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Board adjourned till the first Monday in August.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. E. B. Morgan and family, of Auburn; J. Lent, of Muscatine, Iowa; A. D. Jessup, of Philadelphia; E. S. Upham, of Portland; G. Lovis, of New-Haven, and R. H. Wells, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

Hon. John P. Putnam, of Boston; N. Randall and lady, of Syracuse; W. W. Thomas and lady, of Maine; A. Robinson, of Buffalo; R. O. Hubbard, of Hartford; C. C. Munroe, of Michigan, and J. C. Claghorn, of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Allen Munroe, of Syracuse; E. D. Cooke, of Kentucky; T. P. de la Britesch, of Paris; E. S. Kearsey, of Oregon, G. M. Livingston, of Utah; O. L. Sheppard, of the U. S. A., and Ira Davenport, of Bath, Me., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major Ladd and Major Haynes, of the U. S. A.; Capt. Duenas, of Pennsylvania; Capt. Sam Kennedy, of Massachusetts; S. Shaw and family, of Boston, and M. H. Levin, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. N. O. Abbott, M. D. McAllister, and Lieut. Snyder, of the U. S. A.; R. G. Breckinridge and J. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, are at the Brevoort House.

Mme. de San Roman, of Madrid, Spain, and Major Alex. A. H. Sibley, of the U. S. A., are at the New-York Hotel.

Aquatic.

REGATTA AT HARLEM.

On Thursday, 1st August, there will be a sailing and a rowing regatta at Harlem, the boats to start from the Club-house, foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Harlem River. The first race is for cat-rigged sail-boats, to sail a course of ten miles, making four turns over the course, thus keeping the contestants in constant view during the entire race. This race will start at 1 o'clock P. M. The second race will be for single-scull row-boats, and will be for a distance of five miles, on the course of the Empire City Regatta Club. Both races will attract a large assemblage of the lovers of aquatic sport.

SCULLING MATCH FOR $200—CULROSS *vs.* M'CREADY.

A single scull match in shell boats, between John McCready and Jas. Culross, for $200, will come off on the North River, on Thursday afternoon, 1st August, at 2 o'clock. The boats will start from the foot of West Forty-second-street and row to the buoy off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, then to Amos-street, and back to the starting point at Forty-second-street, making a six mile race. From the well known abilities of these oarsmen, a good exhibition of rowing will be displayed. The winner will row any man in America, with the exception of Ward, of Newburgh.

New-Jersey.

Military Matters.—The Second Regiment, from Hudson County, is to be mustered out of the United States service at 11 o'clock to-day, in Jersey City. Two months' wages are due to the men, which they will probably receive on Friday. The Hudson County Artillery, Major Hexamer, with 150 men and six field-pieces, have received orders to proceed to the seat of war, and will take their departure as soon as possible.

Woman Missing.—A young woman named Rose Black left her home in Hoboken on the 22d of July to go to Rockaway, since which time her friends can get no trace of her. She is about five feet two inches in height, with black hair and dark eyes. Had on when she left a lilac muslin dress, light cloak and dark flat hat with brown veil.

Arrival of a French War Steamer.

The French war steamer *Catinet*, Commander Fabres, arrived at this port yesterday. She sailed from Brest on the 17th of June, and called at Halifax July 27. The *Catinet* is a side-wheel vessel of 400 tons, carrying 172 men, and 8 guns. She is here as a convoy of the Prince Napoleon yacht, and will remain until she takes leave of the port on her return cruise.

Earthquake at Antigua.

TWO THOUSAND LIVES RUMORED LOST.

Boston, Tuesday, July 30.

Capt. Hunter, of the steamer *De Soto*, arrived from St. Thomas and Bermuda, at Halifax, states that just as he was leaving St. Thomas a report reached there that "Antigua" was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and that two thousand lives were lost.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

Pittsburgh, Tuesday, July 30.

The Duquesne dépôt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company accidentally took fire about 3½ o'clock this afternoon, which was entirely consumed with all the contents. The fire is supposed to have originated in the basement, where about 3,000 bbls. of Petroleum Oil was deposited. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to arrest the fire or save anything in the building. In fifteen minutes the entire structure was in a sheet of flames. It is presumed all the oil was consumed, with ten freight cars and goods, supposed not to exceed in value $5,000.

The dépôt was valued at $120,000, and was built in 1854. The amount of insurance is large, but is not yet ascertained.

All the houses in the rear alley, mostly occupied by poor families, and numbering, perhaps, 20, and some dwellings on Penn and Liberty streets, were consumed, besides several badly injured.

All goods to and from the West are transferred about two miles from Duquesne dépôt, and none but goods for Pittsburgh were destroyed.

The Railroad Company have taken prompt measures to erect a temporary building to accommodate their trade until the dépôt can be rebuilt.

No inconvenience will result to the business of the Company from the disaster.

Serious Accident in Albany.

Albany, Tuesday, July 30.

A locomotive exploded to-day in the round-house of the Central Railroad, tearing the house badly and injuring two men, one seriously.

Loss of the Ship Alfred Hill.

Boston, Tuesday, July 30.

The ship *Alfred Hill*, from Boston for Hong Kong, is a total loss. She went ashore on Paracel, North Shoal, May 15. Crew saved.

The State Teachers' Association.

Watertown, N. Y., Tuesday, July 30.

The Annual Convention of State Teachers met here this morning. There was a large attendance of teachers from all sections. Among others present were Secretary Woolforth, of Albany; Dr. Fisher, of Hamilton College; Prof. Cochrane, of the Normal School, and Susan B. Anthony. The opening address was delivered by E. A. Sheldon, of Oswego.

The Republican State Committee.

Albany, Tuesday, July 30.

The Republican State Central Committee is called to meet at the Delevan House, Albany, on Tuesday, August 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.

[Advertisement.]

Meagher's Narrative of the Fight at Bull Run, and the
Last Days in Virginia
of the
SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT,
is published in the
IRISH AMERICAN.
For sale by all News Dealers.
Price, 3 cents per copy.

[Advertisement.]

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food and drenching rains, will make sad havoc with the strongest; therefore, let every man supply himself with Holloway's Ointment, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cents per Pot.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

At No. 104 Chambers-street.—Importer's stock of Neck-Ties retailing off at what they will bring, as the owner wishes to leave the country. Long lines of elegant Ties at 5 to 25 cents each. There never will be another slaughter like this.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Warranted. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

Smith.—In this City, on Monday, July 29, of paralysis, Major Thomas D. Smith, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 88 East 22d-st., on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Derickson.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 30, Jesse, son of Samuel and Susan H. T. Derickson, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 184 West 11th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Hubbell.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 30, Mrs. Sarah Ann Hubbell, widow of the late Thaddeus Hubbell, of Bridgeport, aged 82 years and 6 months.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons-in-law, W. J. Lane and Francis P. Allen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of the former, No 211 West 14th-st., at 9 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

Chase.—In this City, on Sunday night, July 28, Mrs. Mary Weeks, wife of Jacob Chase, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. A. M. C. Smith, at No 131 West 13th-st., on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ramsey.—In this City, on Monday, July 29, Mr. Francis Ramsey, a native of Cavan, Ireland, aged 40 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 451 8th-av.

Bonner.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 30, of consumption, Andrew Bonner, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No 253 Gold-st.

Douglass.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 30, Mrs. Nancy Douglass, aged 69 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 4 P. M., from No. 158 Sands, corner of Gold-st.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

Preston.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 30, Eliza Preston, formerly of the City of New-York, aged 57 years.

Friends of the family, and of her sons, George and Joseph T. Preston, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Joseph T. Preston, No. 71 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

Bryant.—Drowned, on Saturday, July 20, Samuel R. Bryant, aged 42 years.

His remains were interred in Greenwood on Sunday, July 28.

Richards.—In Staten Island, on Tuesday, July 30, Mrs. Mary T., wife of A. L. Richards.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. F. Meyer, Vanderbilt-av., Staten Island, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Jewett.—In Hoboken, George Griffin Jewett, in his 77th year. He was one of the New-London Coast-guard during the War of 1812, and for many years a resident of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 128 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J., this day, at 12 M.

☞ Massachusetts and Connecticut papers please copy.

Charles.—In Morrisania, on Monday, July 29, Maria Russell, wife of George Charles, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 8th-st., Morrisania, between Washington and Railroad avs., at 10 o'clock A. M. this day.

Brown.—At Miller's-place, L. I., on Sunday, July 28, of disease of the lungs, Capt. George Brown, in the 56th year of his age.

Smith.—At Port Chester, on Monday, July 29, Susan A., wife of Edmund L. Smith, aged 49 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Port Chester, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Carriages will be in attendance at the New-Haven Dépôt, 27th-st., at 12¾ P. M.

Hanford.—In Marion, Ohio, on Monday, July 29, Harriet B., daughter of Charles A. Hanford, aged 28 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class, 409.—July 30, 1861.
13, 6, 69, 44, 58, 57, 47, 40, 29, 26, 7, 38.
Kentucky, Class 410.—July 30, 1861.
29, 40, 70, 16, 72, 73, 18, 57, 54, 10, 42, 17.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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OUR WOUNDED AT WASHINGTON.

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MOSQUITO NETTING.

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THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.
READY TO-DAY.
Stedman's celebrated letter reprinted from the *World*.
THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.
BY
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Army Correspondent of the New-York *World*.
Elegant pamphlet, 44 pages. Price 10 cents.

Mr. Stedman's admirable letter from the battle-field is, by all odds, the most graphic and complete that has anywhere appeared. The preparation, history and incidents of the day are narrated with a distinctness and intensity unequaled.

The large daily, semi-weekly and weekly editions of the paper in whose columns it was printed are completely exhausted, leaving countless orders unfilled; and its republication in a more permanent form is loudly demanded.

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MILITARY.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.
GARDES LAFAYETTE.

The recruiting rendezvous of this regiment is situated at Lafayette Hall. Lieut. A. VIGNOT is detailed to superintend the enlistment. Recruits will be sent to camp immediately after having been accepted by one of the Surgeons of the regiment. By order of

P. A. Gerdy, Adjt. Col. R. DE TROBRIAND.

MECHANIC RIFLES.

All persons who have enrolled themselves as members of this regiment are hereby requested and ordered to report themselves at Head-quarters, Central Hall, No. 174 Grand-st., corner of Centre Market-place, to be mustered in and provided with quarters.

J. H. Valentine, Acting Adjutant. By order of COL. JAS. H. BULL.

THE NORTHERN EAGLES.

A few more recruits wanted immediately for this Regiment. Pay to commence from the day of signing the roll. Head-quarters of this Regiment No. 13 Park-row, *Express* Building. JOHN H. CHASE, Colonel.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED an Executive Committee to facilitate the immediate raising of a regiment composed exclusively of mechanics of the City of New-York and vicinity,—the said regiment to be designated the "Mechanic Rifles," respectfully appeal to the patriotism and liberality of such of our fellow-citizens who are desirous of contributing pecuniary aid in crushing out this terrible and unnatural rebellion.

This regiment has now been in process of formation about three weeks, under the supervision of Col. James H. Bull, a well-known machinist and civil engineer of this City; he also comes highly recommended for military talents.

About 400 of the sturdy mechanics of New-York and vicinity have already enrolled themselves, and we feel well satisfied that a little pecuniary aid at this time will send to the seat of war in a very short time as fine a body of men as has gone forth.

Fellow-citizens, you want men to fight and put down rebellion; we want money to make the men comfortable, which will keep them together until they are regularly mustered in the service of the United States.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

T. B. STILLMAN, No. 13 Broadway.
DANIEL CARPENTER, corner Broome and Elm sts.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Mechanics' Bank.
S. V. BAGLEY, No. 8 Wall-st.
JOHN J. GORMAN, No. 617 Hudson-st.
S. B. ALTHAUSE, Houston corner Green-st.
PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 Stone-st.
ALFRED SCHENCK, 25th-st. corner 1st-av.
JOHN DECKER, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.
S. V. Bagley, Secretary.
Shephard Knapp, Treasurer.

Head-quarters of Col. William Northedge,
United States Volunteers, Room No. 20,
Cooper Union, New-York, July 29, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.—OFFICERS ATtached to this regiment will report forthwith at Head-quarters. Officers with companies desiring to join this regiment will also report at Head-quarters.

WILLIAM NORTHEDGE, Colonel.
Prescott Tracy, Adjutant.

COMPANY H, TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—The members, ex-members and friends of the above Company are requested to meet at the Armory, Jefferson Market, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock, to complete arrangements for the reception of the Company on its return from the seat of war.

RALPH DAWSON, First Lieut.
John Hanna, Secretary.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR COMPANY D, Ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Capt. John W. Davis. Apply at the Armory, corner 13th-st. and University-place.

HOME GUARD.—THE MEETINGS OF THE CIVIC HOME GUARD are, by direction of the Committee of Management, postponed till further notice.

JOHN NEWHOUSE, Secretary.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such [illegible] association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there be really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely purer; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East 14th-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th-st.; No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st., and at No. 375 8th-av., near 29th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City. DAVIES & CO.

HOT, HOTTER, HOTTEST!

"THE DOG STAR RAGES"—The [illegible] pours a flood of burning rays; music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip to purchase ICE PITCHERS of
LUCIUS HART.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman who lived four years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable American girl, a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or to do housework. Can be seen for two days. Address E. F. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to do chamberwork and take care of children and do sewing, or to assist with the washing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 49th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl would like a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing, ironing, &c.; good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 16th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework in a small family. Can be seen for three days, at No. 38 Elizabeth-st., room No. 9. Good reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a neat, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen for three days at her last place, where she has lived for three years. Apply at No. 48 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 25 Delancy-st., first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a few months from the old country, a situation as cook; she fully understands her business in its various branches, as her testimonials will certify; to any family requiring good plain English cooking, she would be an acquisition. She can be seen at No. 265 1st-av., corner of 16th-st., first floor front room for a few days, or address J. T., as above.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as cook in a private family, is competent in making bread and pastry; would assist in the washing if required; no objection to a private boarding-house or to go in the country. best of City reference from her last place. Call, for three days, at No. 19 6th-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with over two years' reference, wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; she understands all kinds of cooking and baking, such as meats, soups, game, gravies and desserts of all kinds, creams, jellies, &c., she understands the care of milk, butter, cheese, &c., if required. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—SITUATIONS WANTED, BY TWO respectable girls; one as first-class cook, understands all sorts of meats and pastry cooking; the other as waitress and chambermaid; have the best City references from their last places. Call at No. 124 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; or, as first-class cook alone. Has good City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University—in the tailor's—for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a hotel or large boarding-house, who understands her business in all its branches, soups, fish, meats, game, poultry, and is an experienced baker and obliging. Can produce the best City reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 83 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required. Address C. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go in the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly competent of her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 East 18th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable private family, by one who understands her business; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference given; nine years in her last place. Call at No 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK—FOR A HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE or private family in the City or country; a woman that understands cooking in all its branches, either meats or pastry, wants a situation as above. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; the advertiser has no objection to assist in washing; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; is also an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 106 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; would prefer the country for the Summer; good references can be given. Apply at No 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; understands cooking in all its branches, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUations wanted by two respectable young women, sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; they would go a short distance in the country; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. They can be seen, until suited, at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—A NICE, tidy girl, with excellent references, three years in last place, wants a situation as cook and laundress, or general worker. Another nice girl, three years in her last situation, wants a place as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Will take low wages.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for three days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable steady woman, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; no objection to general housework; a good place more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, at No. 18 Pierrepont-st., between Hicks and Columbia, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference from her late places, and of four years standing in one family. Address or call on M. D., No. 173 West 22d-st., front room, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork, washing and ironing; is willing to go for low wages to a good home; good reference given. Apply at No. 9 6th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; can give good City reference if required. Call, for two or three days, at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 388 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor, front room; good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small family, or chamberwork; the best of reference. Call at No. 57 Stanton-st., front basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do any other employment; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 14 Clarkson-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 133 West 16th-st., a few doors of 8th-av., in the rear.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER AND family sewer in general wants to go out by the day, week or month; is very competent, and can furnish all the newest patterns; is a good, quick sewer, and has no objection to Brooklyn or any of the neighboring cities; can furnish undoubted City reference. Call or address No. 470 3d-av., corner of 34th-st., 2d floor, back room, or ring the door bell.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Good reference if required. Call for three days at No. 330 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do general housework or washing and ironing. No objection to go a little way in the country. Call at No. 144 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A VERY neat young woman wants a situation as general houseworker or chamberwork and waiting, or assist in the washing, or nurse and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best City reference; no objections to country; wages $4 or $5 per month. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, hall door.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A HARD-working young woman, with a year and nine months' reference from her last place, wishes a situation in City or country; is a splendid baker of bread and pies; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and understands the care of milk and butter; can enter her place right away. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a neat and tidy young woman, to do general housework—she is an excellent washer and ironer—or to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in the washing; can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 218 7th-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of up-stairs work; is kind to children, and a good sewer, not afraid of work; no objection to going to the country. Has good City reference. Call at No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant woman, a situation to do housework in a small family of two or three persons; has no objection to the country; has good reference if required, and thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as general houseworker in a small private family, and to do plain cooking; best of City reference given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 83 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN wants a situation to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 500 9th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as general house servant; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to do chamberwork and waiting. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best of reference from her last situation. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wishes a situation in City or country at moderate wages, can cook, bake, wash and iron, and make butter. Can be seen at 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SCOTCH GIRL NOT long in this country, wishes a situation in the City or country, to do general housework; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and is a splendid washer and ironer, or will do chamberwork; is fond of children; is not afraid of work; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; will do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to going a short distance in the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, by a competent tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and cook; does up linens in magnificent style; is a good baker; wages, $7. Also, thorough waitress and parlor maid; wages, $6. City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or the care of an invalid person. No objection to the country. Can give the best of references. Call at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A GOOD Welsh girl wants a situation as nurse or chambermaid; is willing to go to the country, if wanted. Good City references. Call at No 118 East 16th-st., first floor, cap store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted in city or country by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit boys' clothing or any kind of family sewing, or chambermaid and waitress, or travel with some family going to Europe. City and country reference. Call or address No. 6 Union-court, University-place, for two days. Wages no object for a good home.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or would do chamberwork; is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby, or would like to travel with a lady; is willing and obliging in all her habits; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing; no objection to the country; has several years' City reference; would be willing to travel with a family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 236 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the store.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—WANTS A situation as child's nurse or waitress in a private family, by a respectable young girl. Address, for two days, at No. 124 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl, or will do the chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. No objection to go into the country. Call for two days, at No. 343 East 12th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young married woman; her baby is four months old. Inquire at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., over the drug store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG PERSON, LATE of England, wishes employment by the week or month in a gentleman's family, as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can make ladies' and children's dresses; has worked for some of the first families in the City, by whom she can be highly recommended; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine perfectly; has one of her own if required; no objection to the country. Call or address all this week at No. 169 East 34th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a very smart, tidy young woman, as first-class waitress, or would do the fine washing and chamberwork, or as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 88 West 22d-st., where she has lived for the last two years.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork or assist in washing or ironing; no objections to going a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Apply No. 228 Sullivan-st., near Amity-st., Room No. 10.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American, Irish, &c., help for City and county, at the lowest wages. The proprietor being in the business for 8 years, conducts the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention given to orders by mail; circulars sent on application. O. V. RHEIN, Proprietor.

A WIDOW LADY HAVING A DAUGHTER 13 years old, wishes a place for her in a good family of aged people; she is smart and intelligent; is an American; country preferred. Address No. 19 Columbia-st., corner of Vine, near the Fulton Ferry, over the butcher's shop. Can be seen for three days.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS CHORES BOY.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man; is willing to make himself useful; can drive, wait on table, work in the garden, &c., and will make himself useful otherwise; is smart, active and honest. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits desires a situation as coachman; he understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best reference. Can be seen, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, three doors from the corner of Bond-st., in Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man, with 10 years' references from his last employers, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found a first-class driver and an excellent groom; salary not so much an object as a home. Call at or address GEORGE, No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a young man; understands vegetable gardening; has the best reference from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Mail. Call at No. 840 Broadway, for M. W.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation with a gentleman to drive his carriage or as footman, for his board until the times get better; knows how to take care of horses, or can work in a dining-room; a good home wanted; will be found smart and willing to learn and live in such a place; does not like to be idle; best City reference; City or country. Address P. A., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for three days. Be quick.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR FOOTMAN.—Situation wanted, by a young man 22 years of age, trustworthy and obedient, willing and able to work; knows the care of horses; will go for low wages has no home in the City; will not separate for wages; best reference to any amount. Address P. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a steady sober young man, who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations, a situation as coachman or groom; will go at wages to correspond with the times; will make himself useful in any other way. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, lately landed, a situation as coachman and groom; would wait on a small family, and make himself generally useful. Inquire at No. 163 East 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man, as coachman and groom. No objection to do garden-work, if required. Good reference given. Address B. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener, by one who understands farming in all its branches. Call or address, for two days, M. D., at No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations: the man is a good farmer, understands the care of horses and harness, good driver, also the care and management of stock; the wife is a good baker of bread and pies, is also a first-rate washer and ironer; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, with good reference, wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is also a good coachman and good plain gardener; the wife is clean and tidy and an excellent cook, washer and ironer, as well as butter maker. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and understands keeping a gentleman's place in good order; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver, and is also a good milker of cows, is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a first-class English gardener, who understands the business in all its branches, fruit, flowers, &c. Can give the best of testimonials as regards respectability and capacity. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS HOSTLER AND GARDENER.—A SITUation is wanted by a respectable Frenchman, who speaks good English; wages not so much an object as a permanent home; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 14 6th-av.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant young man, at some indoor employment, where he can make himself generally useful. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Address W. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding-house, he perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Any commands left at No. 54 University-place, for P. G., will be attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter (Protestant) accustomed to all the duties of a first-class family, and understands his business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen at No. 29 East 22d-st., for two days.

$20.—WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A STORE by a steady man; has been acting as porter in a dry goods store; can produce good City reference. is willing to be useful; would give $20 to a person finding him work. Address X. Y., Box No 206 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 159 10th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is most desirable.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the ensuing season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor, to let with board for the Summer, or as desired, the house is pleasantly situated, convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, references exchanged. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—ONE OR TWO SUITES of handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class private table, will be let to a desirable party for the present or coming season; also, two single rooms for gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address B. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH board and use of bath, at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE LARGE AND small rooms, with good board, may be had at Milton, Ulster Co. House large, with fine view of the Hudson River. Terms, $4 and $5 a week. Wanted, a lady to instruct in the English branches and music, one who will accept board as pay. Apply to or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—Two or three families can be accommodated with good board, from $3 to $4 per week. Also, a few single gentlemen. Good fishing and bathing. Inquire at No. 41 Grove-st., or address Mrs. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HALF WAY HOUSE, KISKATOM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—This favorite and beautifully situated hotel, about half way between the village of Catskill and the Mountain House, having been enlarged and entirely refitted, making it as comfortable and desirable a place of Summer resort as any in the State, will be opened for the reception of guests on the 10th day of June. Board $5 a week. Conveyances to any part of the country at fair prices. Persons desiring the comforts of a home combined with the conveniences and fare of a first-class hotel, will address D. BLOOM, Proprietor, Kiskatom, N. Y.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

TO LET.

$250.—BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET.—Has just been put in complete order; immediate possession given. The location is one of the best in Brooklyn. No. 168 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs. Apply to J. O. HOYT, corner Montague and Court-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, NEAT COTTAGES AT low rent; also several new brick houses with modern improvements, for sale or to let at low rents, and immediate possession. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 123d-st.

TO LET.—A STORE AND BASEMENT, TOGETHer or separate, corner of Bleecker and Sullivan sts., well adapted to any business purposes. Terms reasonable. Inquire of P. HANFORD, No. 17 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 3669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 26TH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small, genteel family; 12 rooms neatly furnished. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—THREE-story, high-stoop, No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Rent $900, or rent taken in board.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.—A well-improved farm of from 75 to 100 acres, with good house and out-buildings thereon, and located within a few hours' ride of New-York. Address M., with full particulars, Box No. 2,622 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A farm in this State, near the Harlem Railroad, under cultivation, comprising about two hundred acres, unencumbered, will be exchanged for a property in Brooklyn, if in a desirable location. Address W. D., Box No. 2,892 Post-office.

FARM OF 80 ACRES, NEAR PRINCETON, New-Jersey. Fine house, peach and pear orchard; thirty acres of corn; all kinds of outbuildings and fruit; price $12,000, to exchange for a City house or smaller place near New-York. S. COCKROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 1.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties. J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 183 Broadway.

WESTERN LAND WANTED FOR A FIRST-class Brooklyn house. For good land at a fair price a bargain will be given. Address B. G., (the owner,) Box No. 299 Post-office.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchasing, or to exchange for first-class City property, a small place in Westchester County, within three miles of Harlem Bridge. An old place with from three to five acres preferred. Rent not to exceed $250. Address, stating particulars, E. H. PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of GOLD WATCH, with hair chain and solid gold seal, soldier with carbine and green stone attached, Cooper, maker; S. W. Benedict name on it; number either 32 or 34; gold open face, three-quarter plate. Left either in Room No. 128 or in the water-closet of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Apply at Tyler, Stone & Co.'s, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 24 Trinity Building.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of clothing, lace goods, furnishing goods, &c; also all the store fixtures, iron safe, desks, counters, &c., at No. 288 Bowery, near Houston-st., on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 10½ o'clock, comprising, in part, cloth, cassimere, linen and fancy coats, pants, vests, overcoats, Summer goods, shirts, drawers, collars, gloves and neck-ties, piece goods, broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, silks, satins, velvets, fancy vestings, linings, trimmings, &c., &c. Also, all the store fixtures, counters, shelving, glass cases, gas fixtures, cutting tables, mirrors, desks, patent iron safe, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock, at stable, No 278 Madison-st., two bay mares, one close carriage, one top buggy, wagon, and single harness. (This stock is worthy of attention.) JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every variety, seeds, tools, roots, fertilizers, &c., on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 10 A. M., at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 197 Water-st., the entire stock of the above-mentioned implements, &c., consisting of plows, plow-castings of all kinds, cultivators, harrows, corn-shellers, hoes, shovels, spades, churns, grain cradles, garden rakes, mowing and reaping machines, horse-powers and threshers, fanning and grist mills, grain, field, grass, garden, herb and flower seeds, &c. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. Terms cash. GEORGE J. S. THOMPSON, Assignee, &c. of JOHN M. NALLY.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 179 Union-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., South Brooklyn, rosewood parlor suite in hair-cloth, two rosewood marble-top etageres with mirror front and back, centre-tables, Turkish arm-chairs, three handsome oak and enameled chamber sets, marble-top hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, oak extension-table, cut glassware, white French China dinner sets, two China tea sets, cut glassware, cutlery, Winship's refrigerator, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at Salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superior horse, six years old, about 15 hands high; is warranted sound and kind in harness, and is a superior saddle horse; has been in the present owner's use for two years. Also, a light wagon, with harness, saddle and bridle, sheets and roller.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 31, AT 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No 99 Second-place, 5 doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, genteel household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, Turkish chairs, centre tables, etageres, brocatel and lace window curtains, bedroom furniture, paintings and engravings, rosewood piano, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a good assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7 15 A. M., Hunter's Point
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8 30 A. M., Hunter's Point
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9.00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point
1.00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries	1.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4 55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5.30 P. M., Hunter's Point
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works. Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4.15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or water cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2¼ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from depôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., or of A. E. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

SHIPPING.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—AN AMERIcan lady would like a situation on board of a passenger vessel, (running to Havana, West-Indies, preferred,) as head-stewardess; is familiar with sea-voyages, and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in the discharge of her superintendence and duties; satisfactory reference will be given for capacity, economy, &c. Address A. P., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE GREAT EASTERN,
JAMES KENNEDY, Commander,

Will positively sail from Quebec, direct for Liverpool, (unless prevented by some unforeseen occurrence,) on the morning of

TUESDAY, Aug. 6.

Passengers to be on board on the evening of the 5th.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.	
Cabin	$65 and $80.
Steerage	$30.

For passage apply to the consignees,
ALLAN GILMOUR & CO., Quebec.

Or to their Agents in New-York,
EDMISTON BROTHERS, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.

FARE.	
Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Aug. 17.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:			
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c, at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.

The AFRICA will sail on the 14th of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!

IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!

FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents. in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,

Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(Formerly at "The Spingler Institute," Union-square,)
Will reopen at
5th-av., corner 34th-st.,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are retained during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 7th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPErience in teaching desires to obtain a situation as teacher of French and Spanish with the Common and Higher English studies, in a school or private family, as governess. The best of references as to lady-like character and capacity can be given. Address M. Y. L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY of some experience in teaching, a place to teach in a school or in a private family; she is prepared to give instruction in all English branches, French and music; the most satisfactory references as to character and capability will be given. Address R. L., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 380 Bridgeport, Conn.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:6 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.

DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3.50 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.

Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6.35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6.45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.

" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M. for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip. Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5,15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	60
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing; for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DEMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season. (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY ex. Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET washing for ladies and gentlemen by the month or by the dozen. Washing done in the very best style for 50 cents per dozen. Best of City reference. Call at No.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,

NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward—at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn City. This amount may be divided in smaller sums, $2,000 and upwards, to suit the borrowers. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.

JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
July 10, 1861. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

DISSOLUTION.—OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY MOLDING MILLS, No. 75 Wyckoff-st., July 23, 1861.—The firm of LOOMIS & HORTON is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. JOHN S. LOOMIS is authorized to settle the business and receive all moneys due the firm.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
JAMES M. MORTON.

The business will be carried on as heretofore, under the supervision of JOHN S. LOOMIS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH, MR. SAMUEL BATES withdraws from our firm from this date. New-York, July 26, 1861. STONE & CO.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean, of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with, and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

jy13-law4wS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, No. 39 Nassau-st., July 27, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for Beef," and "Proposal for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn,

2,000 barrels of beef,
2,000 barrels of pork.

The beef must be from well fattened cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs. The beef, pork and barrels to conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy beef and pork, and must pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.

N. B.—The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within twenty days after date of notice of the acceptance of the proposal. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe, a pair of bay carriage horses' 15½ hands high, 7 years old, also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

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FOR SALE—FOUR BULL TERRIER PUPS.—Newfoundland pups, Scotch terrier pups, 1 Newfoundland dog, the largest, and handsomest in the City, jet black, 32 inches high, 140 lbs. weight; 1 English pointer dog, superior in every respect, large liver-and-white color, well-broken back, point, fetch, drop shot, and a better nose no dog ever had. A fair trial can be had of him. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds. Gardner's mange cure, 50 cents per bottle, cure for fleas, for worms, distempered dogs boarded, trained, cropped, trimmed in the neatest manner. All sold very cheap. Address,

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For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

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In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
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And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

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URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

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MALE OR FEMALE,
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From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
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Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

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DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

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They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

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As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

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is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits. [illegible]

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Are all anxious to see those two renowned heroes,

WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING,

Who had the moral and physical courage to

STRIKE A BLOW FOR LIBERTY,

And rescue the schooner *S. J. Waring* from the Southern freebooters, after she had been captured by the

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These noble heroes are holding levees daily at the Museum, relating the history of their daring exploits and exhibiting

THE HATCHET with which TILLMAN KILLED THE THREE PIRATES, the COAT OF THE PIRATICAL CAPTAIN, FIVE CUTLASSES BELONGING TO THE PIRATES, and the Secession Flag, made of the American Flag belonging to the schooner.

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THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD,

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FEATS OF MAGIC AND NECROMANCY

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Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

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THE COOLEST AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT,
and every night till further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

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THE FLORENCES
STILL SUCCESSFUL.
AMERICA'S DREAM,
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THE REBELLION OF '61.

Tim Donnovan (an Irish Volunteer) ...... Mr. Florence
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Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

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Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
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APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reëngagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

THE BEST VENTILATED HALL IN THE CITY.

"Without fear or reproach—without stain, without blot,
The spoiled child of victory, old General Scott,
The old man at the Capital."

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

The highly successful new poem, with dissolving views.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIUS T. LONGSTREET, Geo. P. Bradford, Geo. H. Wells and Jairus F. Gilbert, plaintiffs, against Charles B. De Caussey and C. A. Bailey, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty-one dollars and sixty-six cents with interest from the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 11, 1861.

H. C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
je26-law6wW No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861. FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1861.

WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.

mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861. JOHN M. CHESTER,
ja16-law6mW* W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1861.

ANSON BAKER, Jr.,
mh27-law6mW* CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.

jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
Administratrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited, and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale, and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—CHARLES C. LEIGH, of the City of New-York, crockery dealer, having made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Charles C. Leigh to make payment to me; and all persons holding property of said Charles C. Leigh to deliver same to me, and all persons having claims against said Charles C. Leigh are notified to present same to me with the evidences thereof.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1861. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee.

No. 555 Broadway.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER ST. NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depot must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR,

Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster Gen.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, July 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE DOG POUND will be closed on SATURDAY, the 3d day of August next, in consequence of the exhaustion of the fund provided for destroying dogs.

By order of the Mayor.
J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GUNNY BAGS that have been used as dunnage in vessels bringing Peruvian Guano. Can be seen on application to R. C. [illegible]

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

first time, the capital mistake made by the eager Indianians in firing too soon, thus alarming the enemy and giving them time to escape. Could the road on the other side have been reached before the alarm was given not a man could have escaped.

I should judge that four-fifths of the houses in Phillippa are deserted. First, the rebels drove off the Union families, and then, when the National troops came, they ran in turn. Not half the loyalists have yet returned. Our landlord had only been back with his family a few days. The Court-house stood with open doors, and the glass broken out of the windows. Our troops have done some irregular acts, but the rebels made them appear absolute Puritans by contrast.

We left Phillippa about 7 o'clock in the morning. The road all day was full of soldiers—mostly Ohio and Indiana regiments *going home*. They were the three-months men, whose terms of service are just expiring. They say they will go home, and reënlist for the war. Many will do so, but I think the majority are tired of soldiering. The evils of the short enlistments stared me in the face all day. The mistake will cost us fifty extra millions—perhaps a hundred. The Indiana men are very bitter on Gen. Morris, for some cause; but I could learn nothing adequate to produce this feeling, except a neglect on his part to practice the little arts conducive of popularity.

We passed over Laurel Hill about noon. Its summit is about fifteen miles south of Phillippa—the same grand turnpike running over it. The rebel defences were just being demolished. They all looked to an attack from the north, and were admirable in design and construction. The approaching road runs southeast, along the west edge of a steep hill, wooded on the upper side, turning in a hollow and running southwest. For half a mile before that turn, it was completely commanded by a battery placed on a summit in range with this southeast course. West of this battery, across the road, and on a higher summit, another battery commanded everything in sight. Long lines of breastworks ran at right angles with the approach, giving every aid to the defence. Still south of all this, and higher up the hill, where the road again changes its course and turns southeast, along its lower side, for half a mile, was a line of redoubt, and an opportunity for a second defence, if driven from the lower position. It was the fear of Gen. McClellan's approach, down the mountain road from the south, after the victory of Rich Mountain, (about nine miles west of Laurel Hill,) that caused Garnett's hasty retreat towards Staunton, resulting in his stand at Carrick's Ford, on Cheat River, and the rout of his forces by Gen. Morris, accompanied by his own death. The evidences of panic were visible for miles, and again near Beverly, (to which place Pegram retreated and surrendered,) in the trees which had been felled across the road to impede pursuit.

We reached Beverly, thirteen miles south of Laurel Hill, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to find everywhere visible the stir and preparation for a movement South. The conqueror of Pegram and Garnett goes to meet the conqueror of Cox, on the Kanawha. God speed the right! S. M. W.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

WITHDRAWAL FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Harper's Ferry, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

Matters begin to wear an aspect quite cheerful. For some time the troops have been at the mercy of three foes: Placed in a hollow—encompassed on all sides by high hills—and these hills full of cannon, it would have been in the power of a small force to have completely annihilated us. This condition of things was well known to the late Commander-in-Chief of this Division. He was entreated and expostulated with to give us relief. But he paid no attention to the matter. The last order that Gen. Patterson gave was to knock the truncheons off the large guns left by the rebels. The guns were in fine order, and can do great service. The order has been countermanded, and an order sent on to Washington to obtain carriages for the guns. Military men of the highest repute say that proofs of treachery are abundant, and will come out, so as to put the treason of Arnold into the shade. I have no doubt of it.

Sunday, A. M.—All night we have been in expectation of an attack. All our wagons and tents have been sent over the Potomac. Now the Twelfth, Fifth, and Nineteenth, of New-York, with Doubleday's Battery, are moving across. Harper's Ferry is nearly abandoned. The high hills over against it are full of cannon and men. It commands the town.

The Rebels, 1,600 strong, are said to be within ten miles of us, and moving on this way. We can't hold the town, but we can the opposite side. Hence the move. The Rhode Island Battery is here.

Gen. Banks, Gen. Sanford and Staff, moved over the ford at 12 o'clock. It was an immense work to get Doubleday's battery over the ford. But it was done in fine style. I do not understand the movement. It seems greatly like a retreat. We have done little else this side of the capital. We knew the enemy was at Winchester. We moved out of his way to Charlestown, and allowed him a clear course to Manassas Junction, where he gave a good account of himself on Sunday, the 21st. We heard the enemy was twelve miles above us, and 11,000 men were at once put in motion. Now we are near Weaversville, about four miles from Harper's Ferry. I asked one high in authority the occasion of this sudden evacuation. His answer was: "We are where the enemy can do us no harm." Regiment after regiment continue to arrive here. We shall have a formidable army here soon.

Regiments whose time expires will go home this week. The New-York Twelfth, State troops, will come on. They have stayed ten days over their time. They have borne all sorts of hardship—and only wanted to be led into the face of that enemy around whom they have been traveling for more than three months.

I presume this regiment will come home next Sunday. I judge so only from the fact that most of its movements have been on Sunday. It left New-York on Sunday—went into Virginia on Sunday—came back on Sunday—moved to Hagerstown on Sunday—moved to Bunker Hill on Sunday—moved to Charlestown on Sunday—moved out of Harper's Ferry on Sunday—and as it can have no Sunday in the legitimate time, I presume next Sunday will be borrowed to end the campaign on Sunday. Not in one single instance has there seemed to be any public danger or necessity to call for such a habitual and continuous disregard of the Sabbath day.

LATEST FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Harper's Ferry, Tuesday, July 30.

The whole army, save three companies of the Massachusetts Second, are lying on the other side of the Potomac. Gen. Banks has his headquarters at a farm-house about two miles below the Ferry.

His disposition of troops and the management of the Army has so far given great satisfaction to officers and men.

A man of intelligence, from near Winchester, came in last night, who says that not less than 40 dead and 100 wounded were carried from Strausburgh, the northern terminus of the Manassas Junction Railroad, toward Winchester, after the battle of a week ago. Most of these were found in the neighborhood of Charlestown, Martinsburg and Winchester.

A company from the neighborhood of Romney, under the command of Capt. Greville, were so totally cut up that they are entirely disorganized. The captain ran at the first charge, saying he could stand bullets but not bayonets.

The Second Virginia, under Col. Allen, is most seriously cut up. The men are dissatisfied with their officers and are unwilling to go further. They cannot recruit in the valley of Virginia. There are no troops at Winchester but drafted militia. These escape and return to their homes as rapidly as they are brought in. They are in complete disorder, no discipline prevailing. None of the enemy but guerilla scouts are seen anywhere in this region. Reinforcements by Hagerstown and Baltimore are coming in so rapidly that scarcely will the three month's regiments be missed.

FIVE REGIMENTS TO BE REQUIRED FROM NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, July 30.

Gov. Olden, to-day, received a call from the General Government for five regiments of volunteers for three years, or the war. He will immediately proceed to receive and equip the three or four regiments whose services have been tendered him. Maj. Hexamer's Artillery Battery, of Hudson County, has been accepted by the General Government, and the State authorities are not required to make provisions for the battery. It is hoped that they will be able to move speedily, according to orders.

The remains of Lieut. H. Zeebner, of the Third Regiment N. J. S. M., were received and interred here with military honors, to-day, by the regiment.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION—TAKING HOLD OF WORK IN THE RIGHT MANNER—MILITARY MOVEMENTS—GEN. FREMONT, ETC.

St. Louis, Friday, July 26, 1861.

It seems as if the State Convention is really disposed to adopt the most energetic policy in regard to the unhappy condition of Missouri. The report by the Committee of Seven, on the proper action to be taken by the Convention, leaves at least nothing to desire, and if adopted, will immediately settle the question about the civil government of the State. The report was brought in on Thursday by Mr. Broadhead, Chairman of the Committee, and is a remarkably short but able document, stating in clear terms the points at issue, and the remedies proposed for our unfortunate condition. The report argues that no larger powers could have been vested in the Convention than are delegated to it by the fifth section of the act of the Legislature of Missouri, providing for the calling of this Convention, which states expressly that the Convention shall be authorized to consider the then existing relations between the Government of the United States and the people and Government of the different States, and the Government and people of the State of Missouri, *and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State and the protection of its institutions, as shall appear to them to be demanded.* The report then proceeds to state, that the first part of this duty, concerning the relation between the State of Missouri and the United States, was considered by the Convention at its first session in the Spring, and the result arrived at "that a present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union." The Convention then adjourned to meet again in December, but in view of possible exigencies, a Committee had been elected, and authorized to call the Convention together whenever it might be necessary in the opinion of this Committee. That necessity had now arrived, and in pursuance of the call of the Committee, the Convention had now met for the second time.

The report then proceeds to criticise, in a few sharp sentences, the rebellion which has sprung up against the United States Government, and more particularly the disturbances produced in our own State by those "who have long been plotting the overthrow of the Constitution, and the disruption of the Union." The flight of Gov. Jackson and other high officers, their well-known conspiracy to take Missouri out of the Union against the wishes of her people, the military despotism established by the late Legislature, at the bidding of the Governor; Jackson's rebellious proclamation, and his late invasion of Missouri with Arkansas troops and Indians, are all dwelt upon in so many words, and followed by these propositions:

First—That the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and members of the General Assembly be and the same are hereby declared vacant.

Second—A Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State shall be appointed by this Convention, to continue in office until the first Monday in August, 1862.

Third—On the first Monday in August, 1862, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State.

Fourth—Provides for a reconstruction of the Supreme Court, changing the number of Judges to seven, four of whom shall be a quorum; *and the said Judges shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.*

Fifth—The four Judges, to be appointed in addition to the three now officiating, shall be appointed by the Governor, to be chosen by the Convention.

These propositions, to be put in the shape of amendments to the Constitution. The report closes with recommending an ordinance repealing the military bill; the bill to provide money for arming the State; also, the joint resolution of the late Assembly, to suspend the school fund for the present year; and an act, entitled an act to perpetuate friendly relations with the Indian tribes; all of which bills and acts were passed at the notorious night session of the Legislature on the 11th of May last.

This report is certainly all that could be hoped for. With its adoption, and the appointment of the new officers, the State Convention will have done its duty. All the measures proposed are judicious; and no exception need certainly be taken to the postponement of an election until August, 1862, considering the present terrible and excited state of the people in the interior. We have, God knows, excitements and alarms enough in our unhappy country, without adding to them by a new election. The report has been printed and is now the order of the day. A great effort is being made by the Secessionists to gain time by putting their windy speakers forward, to bore the Convention with long disquisitions on everything in general and nothing in particular, but the half-hour rule will in all probability be adopted to-day, and gag these miserable traitors. The time for speaking has passed; action, action is the order of the day.

One interesting speech has however been delivered. The occasion was on a resolution, introduced by Mr. Moss, on Wednesday, deprecating any action being taken by Missouri under the present circumstances. The speaker was Mr. Moss himself. He took the original ground that if Jackson was fighting against Missouri's interest, the United States Government was doing the same thing; between the two fires, poor Missouri could do nothing but suffer the flames to pass over her head and await who came out of the fight victorious. He wished the State to keep inactive until the conflict between Lyon and Jackson had been decided, and then to bow to the victor. His resolution was referred to the Committee of Seven.

Military affairs in the Southwestern part of our State are very nearly in *statu quo*. Gen. Lyon still remains at Springfield, and is buying up all the wheat in the neighborhood at $1 per bushel, for the use of the Government troops. The steam-mill in Springfield is kept busy day and night, converting all this grain into flour.

Capt. Sweeney is occupying Forsyth, on the Arkansas frontier, with 1,200 men, Kansas and Iowa Volunteers and some Regulars, and four field-pieces. Of Col. Siegel's Regiment, 600 have reënlisted for three years, and several companies have left this city to join his regiment, thus making it nearly complete.

Ben McCulloch is still at Camp Walker, Arkansas. He has threatened the Indians to press every serviceable man of them into service, if they do not furnish him ten thousand warriors. His friend Jackson has left Arkansas and gone to Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of stirring up the Confederates to an attack on Bird's Point. Rumors from Memphis say that he has been successful; and it is not at all unlikely that he has succeeded in obtaining several regiments for the prosecution of any plan he may have in view, touching the reconquest of Missouri. His Brigadier-General in the southeastern part of Missouri (Gen. Watkins) has been unusually active of late in fomenting disturbances, and forcing citizens into the ranks of his army under the provisions of the military bill.

Col. Bland, who guards Pilot Knob, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, with the whole of his Sixth Regiment, sent up to the Arsenal a few days ago for reinforcements; but none could be spared here. He is afraid of an attack by a superior force under Gen. Watkins, whom he reports to be encamped in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant. Six companies of volunteers were sent from Jefferson City to Mount Pleasant, to hunt up Gen. Watkins, and put an end to the robberies committed by the troops under his charge.

Major-Gen. Fremont arrived here yesterday morning, accompanied by Gen. Asboth, Capt. Chac. Fansongi, and Messrs. Casselman, Jas. W. Savage, S. C. Wood, and E. M. Davis. The General took up his quarters at the residence of Col. Brant. A meeting of the Army Officers of this Department was called together at noon, to discuss the military and political necessities of the present moment.

Since Gen. Lyon left for Springfield, the want of a directing mind has been severely felt here; and many unhappy blunders have been committed in consequence. From Gen. Fremont we await a course of action which will at once show the rebels that we are terribly in earnest, and determined to conquer a peace speedily. Heretofore, we have invariably confined ourselves to the defence, leaving it to the rebels to choose time and place of fight at their own convenience. And when they did fight, and were caught, we let them run again. This must be stopped at once, and the [illegible] must be cleared [illegible] from their infectious influence. The arrival of Gen. Fremont had been looked for for some time; and with especial anxiety by our German citizens, with whom he is more popular than any other public man in the country. He was serenaded a few nights since by the Fourth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Hammer.

Gen. Fremont has made the following appointments for his staff: Assistant Adjutant-General and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. J. C. Kelton; Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major J. McKinstry; Deputy Paymaster General, Lieut.-Col. T. B. Andrews.

The news of the terrible defeat in Virginia has shed a deep gloom over our city. But as the rebels have been kindly allowed to fortify their positions by all possible means, and drill their forces for the past four or five months, the public mind has been prepared for such a blow, the proper reward for our generosity. It is only hoped that the next advance will not be delayed long, and rush forward with such impetuosity as to sweep the rebels from their strongholds, before the echoes of their triumphal shouts have died out in the mountains of Virginia.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. SWEENEY'S DISPERSION OF THE REBELS AT FORSYTHE—ANOTHER FOOT-RACE—PROPERTY FOUND IN THE COURT-HOUSE.

Springfield, Mo., Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

Last Saturday, 1,200 men were detailed under Gen. Sweeney, to break up a secession camp, located at Forsythe—a point about fifty miles south of this, and situated at or near the foot of the Ozark Mountains. Monday at starting, we were thirty miles from Forsythe, having only made twenty miles in the two days previous, owing to heavy rains and the consequent almost impassable character of the mountain roads. However, the day was cool, and the men pushed forward with a vigor that brought them to their destination at 2 P. M. of the same day.

Our command was composed of Companies C and D, Dragoons, under Capt. Stanley, a section of Capt. Totten's Battery, under charge of Lieut. Sokalski, five hundred of the First Iowa Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Merritt, and a balance made up of mounted Kansas Volunteers, under Capt. Wood, and Second Kansas Infantry, under Col. Mitchell.

Forsythe has been noted for some time as being the rendezvous of some four hundred Secessionists, who drilled there, and made it the basis of a series of predatory operations upon the property of Union men living in the vicinity. They were said to be fortified in the Court-house, and, by the character of the town, to an extent that would enable them to resist a much superior force. This fact or report, together with the one that they had plenty of arms, provisions, &c., determined Gen. Lyon to break them up.

About three miles this side, ten men went forward to make a reconnoissance. A mile or so ahead they ran against one of the enemy's pickets—one of whom they captured, but the other two escaped, and probably gave the alarm in the town. Companies C and D, under Capt. Stanley, and the Kansas Mounted Volunteers, under Capt. Wood, were ordered to charge immediately on the town, while the rest were directed to follow up in double-quick.

The town is situated at the confluence of Swan Creek and White River, which protect it on its northwest and southwest sides, while to the east it is guarded by an almost inaccessible bluff, heavily timbered. The approach of the troops was from the north side—the Dragoons were to attack indirectly in front, the Kansas men to proceed to their right, and while some mounted Home Guards were detailed to the right of these, the Artillery was to take position a half mile or so from the town on an eminence, supported on either side by the infantry. These dispositions made, the order "Forward" was given, and for the three miles the cavalry proceeded on a tremendous gallop, forded Swan Creek, and then taking intervals, dashed straight on the town. We were a little too late, but just in time to see about 150 Secessionists break from all parts of the town, ford White River and gain the woods beyond, or rush up the steep bluffs, where they disappeared in the timber. The party that forded White River took position among the trees and opened a sharp fire on the United States troops, but a hundred shots or so from the Sharpe's rifles of the Dragoons sent them flying towards the Arkansas border. Scarcely had they left, when the party which sought the shelter of the bluffs opened fire upon us, but Capt. Stanley and Lieut. M. J. Kelley, of Company C, dashed off with some fifty Dragoons, when they fled and were seen no more.

About this time the artillery came up and opened on the Court-house, which at the time was occupied by several of our own men, including the reporter of the Dubuque *Times*. Three shells were fired into it before the mistake was discovered. Fortunately, no one but the reporter was injured, and he only slightly by being struck by a splinter in the back of the head. The artillery then turned its attention to the bluffs, and sent three charges of grape into a party of Secessionists, who were evidently taking French leave of the section. They scattered; all but three or four, who remained—and probably will remain there till removed by their friends.

In the Court-house were found blankets, rifles, provisions and clothing in large quantities. A large quantity of lead was recovered from a well into which it had been thrown, and, in addition, several horses and one or two prisoners were captured.

Our loss was slight. Privates Wilthorne and Martin, Company D, Dragoons, were wounded slightly, and another man had a ball sent through his shoulder, and Capt. Stanley's horse was shot under him, and two other horses were slightly wounded. The Secessionists lost five killed and ten wounded—among them was said to be Capt. Jackson.

The command camped in the town Monday night, and Tuesday at noon commenced their march homewards, and will probably reach here by noon to-morrow.

At Yellville, on the Arkansas border, there is said to be 1,000 Secessionists, and at Camp Walken, in the northwestern part of the State, 10,000, whose design is to retake Springfield, and from here march on St. Louis. GALWAY.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 30.

It is stated on reliable authority, that Gen. Watkins, who has been in command of the rebel forces in Southeast Missouri for some time, resigned on Saturday last, and strongly urged all his troops to disband, and have nothing more to do with this rebellion. Gen. Watkins is a man of large property, and the reason assigned for this sudden change in his conduct is the contemplated passage of the Confiscation bill by Congress.

The payment of the three months' Volunteers of Missouri commenced to-day, $300,000 having been received for that purpose.

Gen. Fremont's head-quarters were, to-day, connected by telegraph with all lines East and North.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

Jefferson City, Monday July 29.

The report of the State Treasurer, in accordance with the instructions of the Convention, was made this morning. The amount of money in the Treasury on the 24th of July was a little over $57,000. The disbursements since the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature have been over $600,000.

Mr. Birch offered a resolution that there was no excuse either in the present or future condition of the State for default of payment of the interest on the State debt, and that it is preëminently her duty to pay it.

After a lively discussion several substitutes were offered, when the matter was referred to a Committee of Five.

The report of the Committee of Eight was submitted, and by resolution taken up, clause by clause. The first clause, declaring the offices of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and members of the State Legislature vacant, was debated all the afternoon, but without coming to any vote upon it. It will be carried to-morrow morning by a decisive majority.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, July 30.

Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court, has returned to Nashville.

The Richmond Bank Convention has adjourned after advising the Confederate Government to issue $100,000,000 in Treasury notes.

Hon. Robert Toombs has resigned the State Secretaryship of the Confederate States, and Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, succeeds him.

The Government gun-boats here crossed Portland Bar to New-Albany yesterday, where they will be equipped.

The Memphis Appeal, in urging planters to keep their cotton at home, says: "Should the usual quantity be brought to Memphis, say 400,000 bales, and be stored in our warehouses this Fall, the temptation for the enemy to essay its capture would be extremely great, particularly as cotton will be very scarce at the North next Winter. It should be tantamount, indeed, to offering $20,000,000 for invasion of the Mississippi Valley and for a successful invasion against Memphis."

A dispatch from Richmond to the Charleston *Courier*, of the 25th, says: "Col. Wade Hampton and Gen. E. H. Smith, who were wounded, are doing well."

The same dispatch says: "The Federal loss at Manassas Junction was about 800 killed, 3,000 wounded, and 1,000 prisoners. The Confederate loss is about 300 killed and 1,200 wounded."

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE REBELS NEAR NEWMARKET BRIDGE.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 30.

It proves to be untrue that the Confederates gave the National troops at Newport's News notice to quit. The Confederate flag of truce was sent in for another purpose. A Lieutenant of the Naval Brigade accompanied it from Hampton to Newport's News. He reports that there is a large body of Secessionists near Newmarket Bridge. The rebels were very inquisitive as to our batteries near Hampton, the rifled cannon in the fortress, and the regiment of mounted riflemen expected at Old Point, of which they seemed to be apprehensive.

Major Whittemore has been succeeded in command of the Naval Brigade by Capt. Halliday.

On the arrival of the steamer at Baltimore with Col. Duryee's Regiment, on Saturday, several contraband negroes who had smuggled themselves on board, were pointed out to the Police by the Colonel, and they were immediately arrested and placed in custody.

THE THREATENED ATTACK ON CAIRO.

Chicago, Tuesday, July 30.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Cairo says that there are rumors of the rebels approaching, and an intended assault on Cairo. They are keeping the town and camp in a foment of excitement, but are never traced to a reliable source. Our scouts report that large bodies of mounted rebels are daily coming up through Sykesville, the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and concentrating in the vicinity of Watkins' Camp, forty miles from here. They threaten our position at Bird's Point. Our troops encamped there are doubly vigilant, and in numbers and war munitions thoroughly prepared for its defence.

The following is also a special dispatch to the *Tribune*:

Quincy, Ill., Tuesday, July 30.

The Second Iowa Regiment has been withdrawn from the west end of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; also Col. Cocker's and Col. Ross' Regiments from the North Missouri road. This leaves two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry guarding the road between Hannibal and St. Joseph. The removal of these troops, no doubt, has a close connection with the recent reports from Cairo and Bird's Point.

BERDAN'S REGIMENT OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

Boston, Tuesday, July 30.

Mr. Berdan's idea of raising a regiment of Sharpshooters will be successfully carried out.

W. S. Rowland, now in Boston, has visited the Governors of fourteen loyal States, each of which promise a full company, armed and equipped throughout, without any expense to the General Government. A dispatch from Gov. Washburne says that Maine will furnish a full company up to the mark. Orders have been issued for organizing a company in Massachusetts.

MEETING OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Frederick, Md., Tuesday, July 30.

The Maryland Legislature assembled here to-day, but owing to the lack of a quorum both Houses adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army has ordered all the available batteries of United States Artillery now at Harrisburgh, Penn., and elsewhere in that State to the line of the Potomac. Several batteries left yesterday and the day before for that destination. Capt. Campbell, now at Harrisburgh, has been deputed to get ambulance for the conveyance of ordnance and men.

An immense quantity of army ammunition arrived at Washington on Monday. It consisted of over 30,000 pounds of shot and shell, 40,000 musket and pistol cartridges, 75,000 of eight columbiad shells, besides several wagon-loads of artillery harness. Notwithstanding this large draft on the Pittsburgh Arsenal, there is still a great supply of all sorts of balls on hand.

A recruiting office for the new regiments United States Army has been opened in Troy, the Head-quarters of the Department of the East. It is not the same the opening of which we announced some days ago.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Department, in consequence of representations made to him relative to political matters in California, has ordered a camp to form in the city of Los Angeles. In compliance with this order, four companies of United States regulars were recalled from neighboring stations, and now occupy tents fronting the city named. The camp is composed of the following troops:

	Men.
Company I, Sixth Infantry	70
Company F, Sixth Infantry	68
Company K, First Dragoons	69
Company B, First Dragoons	72
Total	279

The camp is called "Camp Fitzgerald," in memory of the gallant Major of that name, whose remains are interred near it. Mail forwarders will please bear in mind the location of these men.

Lieut. Owen was ordered to Buffalo on Tuesday, to muster into the United States service a company of Sappers and Miners belonging to Capt. Ramsay's corps.

The Navy Department has not decided what it will do with the sailors and officers who refused to take the oath of allegiance on board the steam gun-boat *Seminole* at Philadelphia on Monday, when that vessel was sailing to join the blockade. These persons are now on board the receiving ship *Princeton*.

We learn from an official report that the number of muskets and rifles likely to be issued from United States Arsenals during the year 1861—supposing the present business to be kept up—will be over a million. Since Inauguration day, 323,868 pieces have been given out to regulars and volunteers.

The clipper bark *Gemsbock*, of Boston, has been purchased by the Government for blockading purposes.

The War Department has sent officers to Boston to put the forts in the harbor of that city in a proper defensive condition. Fort Warren is to be made very formidable.

The steamer *Joseph Whitney* arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, with political prisoners from Fort McHenry, Baltimore. They were landed at Fort Lafayette, a few yards from Fort Hamilton, and occupy quarters with Quittman and other prisoners, charged with offences like their own.

A detachment of United States troops, consisting of recruits enlisted in Boston, arrived here yesterday, and was immediately transferred to Governor's Island. Col. Stewart, Paymaster United States Army, reached this City from Washington on Monday, and last evening proceeded to Fort Columbus to pay off the soldiers there.

At the Navy-yard the *Richmond* has been floated out of the dry dock and taken the berth of the *Potomac*, 50-gun sailing frigate, which has been removed higher up the stream. The tow-boat *Saturn*, having on board Commodore McCauley, Naval Constructor Park, and the other members of the Board for examining merchant ships, came up the bay in the afternoon.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES AT BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Clipper of yesterday.

This regiment is still encamped at Federal Hill, and were the objects of general attraction yesterday, their fame having preceded them to this city. It is well known that this regiment was in the action of Great Bethel, and though the result of that engagement was unfavorable to our forces, the bravery displayed by the Zouave Regiment has never been questioned. The men are mostly hardy, and seemingly capable of enduring any amount of fatigue, and yet of a sprightly and elastic temperament that renders them agreeable and pleasant on all occasions. The men are under the most thorough discipline, have officers whom they respect and admire, and understand the relative position of officer and private. As an evidence of the severity of the discipline observed in reference to this regiment, it may be mentioned that while they were at Old Point a private was arrested for stealing an article of clothing from a companion. He was immediately tried, found guilty, and ordered to forfeit his pay, have his head shaved, and be drummed out of the regiment, with a large placard on his breast with the word "thief" printed in conspicuous letters. It is expected that the regiment will remain in this city, though when they left Old Point they anticipated an active campaign in Washington. The Colonel is not with them, and the command devolves upon the Lieutenant-Colonel, an officer of acknowledged ability. They will doubtless do credit to themselves while they remain in our midst.

A STATEMENT FROM COL. WALRATH.

Head-quarters Twelfth New-York Volunteers, Camp of the Onondagas,
Arlington, July 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the Washington Star:

After my arrival from Bull Run with my Regiment, I perused the daily papers published in Washington giving accounts of the recent battle, and was astonished to find such an account of the affair published in your paper from a "special correspondent," reflecting in severe terms upon the courage of my Regiment, both officers and men, on that occasion. The whole matter as reported to your paper is untrue, and it would be doing justice to all concerned that you give publicity to the following statement of facts as they transpired. More could be said of the affair that ought to be made known to the public, but it would implicate certain officers of high positions in the service, and would be contrary to rules governing the *inferior* towards his *superior*. However, a court of inquiry will bring the facts before you. At about noon of the 18th inst., our Brigade was posted in rear of Sears' battery on a hill overlooking a thick wood, in which the enemy were hidden from view and waiting our attack.

After considerable cannonading from our battery, which was replied to by the rebels, driving the skirmishers from the woods in double-quick time, two companies of the First Massachusetts Regiment were ordered to attack them in the woods on their left. They marched gallantly to the attack, and were repulsed with considerable loss. Two field-pieces, under command of Capt. Brackett, were then sent in, and met with such a deadly reception that the pieces were in danger of being lost. One of their men being shot, one of the men of my regiment immediately advanced and took his place at the gun. My command was then ordered to form near the woods in line of battle, on the left of a body of cavalry which was drawn up under cover of another piece of woods near the scene of action. A person in citizen's dress, with shoulder straps, then rode up from the woods in great haste, and urged us forward to sustain his battery and prevent its loss. I had no Lieutenant-Colonel present, and was near the right of my regiment. The Adjutant, who was near the centre, asked him who he was, and he replied that he was Capt. Brackett, commanding the battery. At that moment I saw Col. Richardson, commanding the Brigade, approaching, and I replied to Capt. Brackett that if it was Col. Richardson's orders to advance, I would do so. Col. Richardson addressed us, saying: "Move forward, New-Yorkers, and sweep the woods." I immediately gave the order to "Forward," when the battery came rushing out of the woods, and broke through our line, followed by grape and canister from the enemy.

My command moved steadily forward into the woods and low thick pines and brush, which vailed everything in front beyond a few paces, and had proceeded some 20 or 30 rods when a murderous fire of musketry, grape and canister was opened on us. We returned the fire, and I ordered my command to fall, and load and fire lying. They did so, returning several volleys. The enemy continued to pour in their fire from a force which must have been quadruple our number, to say nothing of their battery. Yet my men returned the fire, till one of the line officers gave the command to retreat, when the centre and left rapidly fell back. As soon as I discovered the mistake I tried to rally the men on the colors, but the murderous fire being kept up, they would not obey, and actually ran over me. I followed, and entreated the men to rally on the colors, and partially succeeded several times, but was unable to make a permanent stand. Gen. Tyler at this time rode forward and denounced us all as cowards. He did not inquire the cause of the retreat, but at once censured us in severe terms. Several companies on the right—A, I, and part of E—remained until the firing ceased on the part of the rebels, when they, by order, formed a retreat in good order into the field in front of the woods.

At this time I had the regiment nearly formed on the hill near the woods, by the road, and left it in charge of the Major until I went back to see about the wounded, and when I returned, the word had been given for the brigade to retire to Centreville. I see, by the articles referred to, that "I mounted my horse and did not stop running until I was safely behind a pile of rocks." Now, Sir, this is false in every particular. Our former Lieut.-Col. Graham, (now Quartermaster of the regiment,) was mounted on a gray horse that resembles mine very much, who did ride to the rear in quick time. I doubt not but he was taken for myself when retiring from the battle-ground. I feel that I have been wronged and ask of you to publish this statement, and by so doing you will do justice to myself, my regiment, and my friends. I am so confident that I done my duty on that occasion, that I would repeat it if I should be placed before the enemy under similar circumstances.

E. L. WALRATH,
Colonel of the Twelfth N. Y. Volunteers.

News from California by the Pony Express.

Fort Kearney, Monday, July 29.

The Pony passed at 7 P. M.

San Francisco, Saturday, July 20.

Arrived, 20th, American bark *Benefactor*, 36 days from Hong Kong.

Sailed, 17th, ship *Don Quixotte*, Hong Kong, carrying $135,000 in treasure in gold bars and Mexican dollars; 20th, steamer *Golden Age*, with 150 passengers and $1,249,000 in treasure, of which $941,000 goes to New-York, $287,000 to England, and $20,000 to Panama.

The heaviest shippers were Wells, Fargo & Co., $200,000; B. Davidson, $156,000; Donahoe, Ralston & Co., $143,000; Abel Guy, $110,000; Parrom & Co., $89,000; Satter & Church, $86,000; J. Seligman & Co., $69,000; M. Heller & Bro., $48,000; W. T. Coleman & Co., $43,000; Fallant & Wilde, $43,000; Ely & Lazard, $38,000; Levi Strauss, $37,000; J. B. Newton, $36,000; Mark Brummagen & Co., $30,000; D. O. Miles & Co., $30,000.

The following are the cabin passengers by the *Golden Age*:

S. J. Block, Jr., and family; Capt. Simpson, U. S. A., and wife; Judge Munson, Mrs. M. Townsend and servant, F. Paison, Mrs. Hastings, S. C. Drake, D. H. Gixon, J. M. Johnson and family, D. Hubbard and family, Thomas Maguire, B. Nordheimer, S. A. Wood, J. M. Pyle, A. Rose, A. C. Warden, James McLeod, William Carson, E. F. Whitney, J. H. Hammond, Jean Sabus and wife, Miss O. F. Campbell, Mrs. Leath, Lucy and child, H. H. Moore and wife, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Capt. Nelson, and child, Mrs. J. Dollanor, E. H. Johnson, J. F. Frey, Wm. Nucent Spilman, Chenowith, J. C. Williams, L. W. Folsom, J. H. M. Folsom, Mrs. M. J. Gilles, Bigelow and son, James Doren, John L. Ball, E. Gaven and wife, Geo. Tupple, Mrs. Hannah McRae.

There is considerable activity in the market for Coffee, Sugars and Teas, in anticipation of tariff changes. Candles, although active, are lower. Butter has declined and is selling at 22½c. Country trade is reviving. Notwithstanding the continued large treasure shipments, money is a drug. Exchange on New-York remains now at 5 per cent., but nearly all treasure is shipped at owners' risks.

There is scarcely an item of news worth mentioning.

The Breckinridge Democratic State Convention meets again at Sacramento on the 23d, when it is expected a full State ticket will be nominated, with a view of defeating the Douglas Democrats at the ensuing election. The Republicans have now strong hopes of carrying the State.

The bark *Benefactor* arrived, this morning, from Hong Kong, 36 days out, being the quickest time on record. She brings papers from that point to the 12th of June.

Politically speaking, matters were on a satisfactory footing, but do not make the progress which the present state of affairs would lead to the hope that they would have done.

There appears to be no immediate prospect of the Emperor's return, but his brother, Prince Kung, who is in charge of the Government at Pekin, continues to maintain the most friendly footing with the British and French legations residing in that city.

The Northern rebels still continue enveloped in mystery. It is stated that they are being driven south, and that Tien-Tsin being relieved of their presence, trade has materially improved.

The United States squadron has returned from the expedition up the Zanghoese, having succeeded as usual in adopting the course previously followed by the British.

The news from Japan continues satisfactory.

The trade of Canton is utterly prostrated.

The Hong Kong *Reporter* of the 6th of June, says: From Canton we are informed that a rumor is prevalent there amongst the Chinese that there are 10,000 rebels in the city ready to take it whenever the foreign troops leave.

The American ship *Alfred Hall*, from Boston, bound to Hong Kong, struck on the Pratas on the 23d of May and became a total wreck. Her crew arrived at Hong Kong on the 29th. They had been taken by pirates, stripped of everything, and handed over to fishermen, who took them to Hong Kong for $100.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Tuesday, July 30.

Flour in moderate demand. Small parcel White Michigan Wheat sold at $1 25. Rye—Sales 1,500 bushels at 60c. Oats lower; sales are all Chicago, 1,300 bushels at 29⅜c.@30c. Corn dull and unchanged, 41½c. for Western Mixed, afloat and in car loads; sales 4,200 bushels. Whisky no sales. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—26,500 bbls. Flour; 98 bales Wool; 20 hhds. Tobacco; 450 bbls. Highwines; 15 bales Hops. For Boston and the East—2,207 bbls. Flour. Shipped by tows to New-York, 29th—119,800 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Rye; 48,600 bushels Wheat; 8,800 bushels Oats; 14,000 bushels Feed, and 4,000 bushels Malt.

Buffalo, Tuesday, July 30.

Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales 7,000 bushels Red Winter, at 97c. Corn in fair demand, and market without important change. Sales 1,000 bushels, at 31⅜c.; 13,000 bushels choice do., at 32c. Oats easier; sales 7,000 bushels, at 23½c. Whisky nominal, 14½c.@15c. Canal Freights firm at 10½c. on Corn, 11c.@11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 123,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 97,000 bushels Corn, 90,000 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Tuesday, July 30.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull, parties apart in views; Chicago Spring, 86c., and Milwaukee Club at 90c.; sales 3,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, on private terms. Corn dull; sales 13,500 bushels Illinois, at 34½c. Other Grains quiet. Canal Freights unchanged. *Lake Imports*—12,500 bushels Wheat, 18,800 bushels Corn. *Exports*—1,270 bbls. Flour, 54,200 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats. Shipped to Montreal—3,300 bbls. Flour.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, July 30.

The following are the footings up of the Banks during the past week:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	60,276,800
Specie	6,528,500
Due from other Banks	7,013,500
Due to other Banks	8,324,700
Deposits	17,969,000
Circulation	6,304,600

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 30.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad, 35; Morris Canal, 18; Long Island Railroad, 9⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅜; Exchange on New-York par@1-10 discount.

Passengers Arrived.

July 30—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, &c.*—E. W. Karker, C. Stockmann, August Welter, John Welter, Emilie Welter, Mrs. Schiefendecker, John Gossler, O. Malmbourg, Elizabeth Lander, E. Weiss, Maria Weiss, Selina Gutmann.

In bark Essex, from Marseilles—Mary Accarda, Adriano and Lavinia Accarda.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 55 | Sun sets.... 7 17 | Moon rises...12 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 19 | Gov. Island 3 08 | Hell Gate.... 4 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Washington, U. S. Quartermaster.

Ships Kitty Simpson, Hepburn, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Hound, Nash, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett & Co.

Brigs Pennsylvania, (Ital.,) Sanentino, Queenstown; Sprite, Price, Rio Janeiro.

Schooners R. M. Demill, Hendrickson, Marseilles, Demill & Co.; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, Newburyport; M. Platt, Ward, St. Martin's, T. B. Chase & Co.; Manhasset, Ward, Fort Monroe.

Barge Alice, Meekins, Baltimore.

Arrived.

French war steamship Catinet, commander Fabres, Brest June 17, via Halifax July 27. The C. is a side-wheel boat, of 400 tons, carries 172 men and 8 guns.

Steamship Borussia, (Ham.,) Treutman, Hamburg July 15, via Southampton 17th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 311 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. 24th, lat. 46, lon. 39, spoke Br. ship Evening Star, bound E.; 26th, lat. 43 38, lon. 47, spoke ship Flying Childers, bound W. Has had strong westerly winds excepting the last few ds., when had light variable winds. The Borussia brings 39 cabin and 311 steerage passengers.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to J. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Norwich, with mdse. to E. S. Martin.

Ship Ann Heation, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Forsyth, Nassau, N. P., July 12, and Havana 17th, in ballast to J. & N. Smith & Co. Is at Lower Quarantine. From July 23, then 40 miles N. of Hatteras, had strong gales from N. N. E. to N. E., with heavy sea, which lasted until the night of the 27th; split sails, &c.; since then experienced light winds from S. S. W. to N. W.

Ship Teresita, (Spanish,) Cardona, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to Antonio Tane. Anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Bark Essex, (of Boston,) Ray, Marseilles 52 ds., passed Gibraltar June 26, with sulphur, oil, &c., to Moore & Henry.

Bark Johann Jacoby, (Pruss.,) Sangeon, Newcastle 60 ds., with coal to W. Patterson.

Brig Empress, (Br., of London,) Guilbert, Gambia, W. C. A., June 18, with nuts to W. W. De Forrest & Co. Has had a succession of heavy gales and stormy weather, accompanied with rain, thunder and lightning most of the passage.

Brig Conflict, Ruland, St. Kitts 19th inst., with salt, &c., to J. Hubbard.

Brig Standard, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Richmond, Clark, Cadiz June 26, with salt to R. P. Buck. Is at anchor at City Island, waiting orders.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Abrams, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pineapples to Thomas Gilmartin.

Schr. A. B. Terry, (of New-Haven,) Johnson, Anguilla 19th inst., with salt to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Princess, Tucker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. A. W. McClellan, (Br.,) McLean, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolfe.

Schr. Wonder, Hallock, Rondout, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Congress, Mitchill, Machias 6 ds., with spars.

Schr. Dolphin, Kellar, Machias 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Emblem, Kelly, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Eldridge, Gloucester 4 ds., fish.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Kelly, Boston 2 ds., with fish.

WIND—During the day light from S.

Sailed.

July 29—Ship Celestial Empire, Liverpool. Barks Roberta, St. John, N. B.; John Fyfe, Glasgow; Saxony, London. Brigs Samoset, Constantinople; Ville de Morlaix, (Fr.,) Havre; Helas, (Pruss.,) Queenstown; Rose, (Br.,) Galway.

Spoken, &c.

E. C. Scranton—ship, hence, bound E., July 29, off Nantucket.—By pilot boat J. M. Waterbury, No. 10.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Kitts, July 19, schr. Emma Tuttle, for the Bahamas.

At Gambia, W. C. A., June 18, brig ——, from Cadiz, just arr., to load for New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CORNS.—WHO HAS NOT SUFFERED FROM those "troublesome customers," Corns and Bunions! Who has not been willing to make almost any sacrifice and incur any expense to effect their removal? But as years rolled on and no relief came, the sufferer has concluded that they were inevitable evils, and has endured martyrdom from these apparently simple causes. We are glad to know that Corns will soon be numbered among the things of the past, owing to the skill of Dr. BRIGGS, the celebrated chiropodist, whose success in removing Corns from the feet almost surpasses belief. His method involves no pain, no drawing of blood, and no applications to the foot; but the result is, that the patient is effectually relieved. Genteel apartments for ladies, No. 212 Broadway.

Chief-Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about (2) two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad dépôt, or at foot of G-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats;" and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant-Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all the bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY an excellent English Protestant young woman, a situation as general housemaid; is a good cook, and a most excellent baker; makes good pies, and is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and very neat about her person and kitchen; best City reference from her present employer; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call, for two days, at No. 320 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST competent woman, with first-class City references, a situation as a first-class laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting, and makes ladies' linens and finery up most beautifully; good disposition and very obliging; wages moderate; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at 820 Broadway, [illegible]

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do light chamberwork and waiting, or would go as nurse and seamstress; is a good sewer and can do embroidery; has the very best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 83 West 39th-st., second house between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights to let to a respectable private family, at $500 per annum, including breakfast, tea and lodging for one gentleman, the present occupant. Address WM. S. EATON, Box No. 3,543 New-York Post-office.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is [illegible] new style [illegible] GLOSS STARCH.